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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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Founded By Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XIV NO. 45 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1957

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ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY LIBRARY

GENERAL TAX IN CITY TO BE RAISED

Rs. 50 Lakhs Deficit In Civic Budget

INCREASE IN HALALKORE LEVY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN INCREASE IN GENERAL TAX BY ONE PER CENT WAS PROPOSED BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER PARTLY TO MEET THE AD HOC CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUDGET ON EDUCATION FROM THE GENERAL BUDGET AND PARTLY TO MEET THE CURRENT DEFICITS, AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION TODAY.

The yield on this account was estimated at Rs. 23.61 lakhs. The Commissioner was presenting the Budget Estimates "A", "B", "D" and "F", for the year 1958-59.

The General Tax could be passed on to the public, he said, but a compensatory decrease in like amount would probably be introduced in the Urban Immovable Property Tax by the Government.

This move would thus, nullify the burden of the increase in the General Tax on the people.

The Budget Estimates for the year showed a deficit of Rs. 50.08 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 26.60 lakhs in 1957-58, without, however, taking into consideration the earmarked provisions of Rs. 50 lakhs in each year.

The income was calculated at Rs. 10,60,71,000 while expenditure was estimated at Rs. 11,10,79,000.

The Income for 1958-59 showed a rise of Rs. 28.58 lakhs over that of the current year due mainly to increases under General Tax including Fire Tax, Town Duties interest and profits on investments, Water Tax accounting for the biggest amount of Rs. 17.16 lakhs, Halalkore Tax, Wheel Tax and Miscellaneous receipts.

PAY INCREASES

The rise in expenditure of Rs. 46.76 lakhs over that of the current year was due to increases in expenditure under all service heads as a result of expansion of activities.

The revision of grades of low grade Municipal staff and also of other allowances pegged up the wage bill by about Rs. 24.75 lakhs over that of 1957-58.

Debt charges rose by Rs. 14.46 lakhs over that of the current year.

The expenditure on Halalkore service exceeded the realisations from the Halalkore Tax by Rs. 8.24 lakhs—the income for the next year being Rs. 77.04 lakhs as against an expenditure of Rs. 85.82 lakhs.

IN VIEW OF THIS DEFICIT IN THE HALALKORE TAX, THE COMMISSIONER PROPOSED TO RAISE THE TAX BY ONE PER CENT FROM THE EXISTING THREE PER CENT TO FOUR PER CENT.

This increase would yield a sum of Rs. 24.24 lakhs.

Continued On Page 5 Column 7

Students Stoned: 12 Hurt

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

A DOZEN students of the Allahabad University were injured one seriously, when brickbats were reported to have been thrown on a procession of University students in the Katra market here, today.

It is stated that about 2,000 students of the University, following the scuffle that occurred on Friday night between a group of University students and a shopkeeper, marched in a procession to the residence of the district magistrate to voice their protest against the alleged rude behaviour of the shopkeeper.

When the procession was passing through the market and reached the shop, brickbats were thrown on the processionists from housetops and balconies.

A clash then followed between a section of the processionists and shopkeepers.

Lathis and brickbats were freely used.

Thereafter a section of the crowd entered a cinema and set fire to some pieces of furniture and damaged glasspanes of doors and windows.

Meanwhile, a large contingent of police reached the place and brought the situation under control.—UPI.

How It Will Be Spent

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9.

A great part of the projects, for which the 500 million rouble Soviet credit has been obtained by the Government of India, are expected to be completed during the Second Plan period.

The heavy machine-building plant will utilise Rs. 18.61 crores and the coal mining machinery plant Rs. 13.2 crores.

Out of this total of Rs. 31.81 crores, the foreign exchange component will amount to Rs. 26.5 crores.

The thermal power plant will utilise Rs. 16 crores, the coal washeries and others Rs. eight crores and the optical glass factory Rs. 0.85 crores.—UPI.

WageBoardFor Vidarbha Textile Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has constituted a five-man Wage Board for the cotton textile industry for the Vidarbha Region.

Shri Purushottam Kanji will be the Chairman of the Board. The two representatives of employers are Shri Shivakumar Bhuwalka and Sri P. G. Gokhale. The two representatives of the employees are Shri N. H. Shaikh and Shri V. R. Hoshing.

The Wage Board will be concerned with all firms using power which are engaged in cotton spinning, all firms using power which are engaged in cotton weaving with or without an admixture of silk rayon artificial silk or one or more of these, and all mechanics' shops attached to, and all dyeing, bleaching and printing departments in any of the concerns falling under the previous clauses.

P.A.A. Plane Overdue

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.

No news has been received a Pan-American Airways Stratocruiser, with 40 people abroad, which left San Francisco for Honolulu at 19-30 GMT last night.

The plane, which was due at Honolulu at 05.45 GMT today gave its position as 1,160 miles from Honolulu at 01.04 GMT since when nothing has been heard of it.—UPI.

TREMOR IN DIBRUGARH

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 9

A mild tremor, lasting only 20 seconds, was felt here last night at 9-15 p.m.—UPI.

Sunday Smile

"Well, if another world IS watching us, they must be finding it pretty boring right now."

Train Hits Bus: Three Killed, Twenty Injured

GORAKHPUR, November 9.

THREE persons were killed and 20 others received serious injuries when a goods train dashed against a bus at Tiwari Patti railway level crossing, about two miles from Tamkohi Road in Deoria District, this morning.

It is learned that a Government Roadways bus bound for Gorakhpur via Padrauna from Tamkohi Road was crossing Tiwari Patti railway level crossing which has no gates.

A goods train from Gorakhpur steamed in and dashed against the bus. The bus was thrown some distance and it overturned injuring more than half of its passengers.

The driver and the conductor of the bus, escaped with minor injuries.

Out of about 24 injured persons 12 were taken to Gorakhpur. On the way two of them succumbed to injuries at Padrauna while the third died at Kasia.

Others were admitted in the civil hospital at Gorakhpur.—UPI.

Government Is Not Vegetarian

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An American delegate to the 15th World Vegetarian Congress which was inaugurated by the President today sent up a written question to Dr. Rajendra Prasad as to why Indian embassies abroad did not serve vegetarian food, since India was a predominantly vegetarian country.

Dr. Prasad replied: "It shows a contradiction in one's life—a contradiction between what one says and what one actually does.

"The Government is not a vegetarian government. The Government represents not only the vegetarians but also non-vegetarians."

The President added: "If you want a vegetarian country you will have to work for it."

One Killed, 20 Hurt In Truck Accident

PATNA, Nov. 9

One person was killed and 20 others injured, eight seriously, in a motor truck accident which occurred yesterday on the Patna-Ranchi road near Ambikahigha village, seven miles from here.

It is stated that the truck involved in the accident belonged to the Electricity Department, Nawadah. I tcarried about 60 persons and was going to Rajgir.

All the injured persons have been admitted to the local Government Hospital.—UPI

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.
BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

Tata Ordinary	Rs. 164-12 to 165-0
Indian Iron	Rs. 19.00 to 19.04
Cotton Jarilla March	Rs. 693 0
Castorseed May	Rs. 156 0
Groundnut Feb.	Rs. 165 12
Groundnut D.J.	Rs. 33 4
Silver Magsar	Rs. 183 12
Gold Magsar	Rs. 108 5

NEW YORK COTTON DEC.
NEW YORK, Nov. 9.
New York Cotton Market closed today.

TODAY

HINDU: Kartik Vad 3, 2014
MUSLIM: Rabia-ul Akhr 17, 1377
PARSI: Khordad 11, 1327
SAKA: Kartika 19, 1879

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-43 a.m.
Sunset: 6-02 p.m.
Moonrise: 10-27 p.m
Moonset: 8-57 a.m
Hightide: 1-27 a.m., 1-14 p.m.
Lowtide: 7-31 a.m., 7-13 p.m.
PHASES OF THE MOON
New Moon: Nov. 21, 9-49 p.m.
Last Q'ter: Nov. 15, 3-29 a.m.

SUNDAY STAR

Usually we give our Sunday Star to a movie personality but after a glimpse of the show put on by Reba Rakshit—who, incidentally happens to be "Miss India," 1957—we unhesitatingly break with precedent and give her pride of place on our front page.

Rs. 60 Crores Soviet Loan To India

NEW DELHI, November 9.

AN agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of India on establishment in India of certain industrial enterprises and the credit arrangements of 500 million roubles (Rs. 60 crores) was concluded here today.

The negotiations were carried on in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

This credit will be used in establishing in India a heavy machine building plant, a coal mining machinery plant, an optical glass factory, a thermal power station (250,000 K.W.) and enterprises for the mining and treating of coal.

The Soviet organisation will prepare the detailed project reports and supply equipment, machinery and materials, technical skill and assistance for all these undertakings.

The agreement provides for necessary training facilities in the USSR for the Indian technical personnel required for these projects.

LOW INTEREST

The credit bearing an annual interest of 2½ per cent is to be repaid in 12 equal yearly instalments beginning from one year after the completion of delivery from the USSR of machinery and equipment in respect of each enterprise.

Credit will be used to finance the purchase of the equipment, machinery and materials to be supplied from the Soviet Union for the abovementioned enterprises as well as the technical assistance to be rendered by Soviet organisations.

The credit covers all requirements of foreign exchange for these enterprises.

Provision has also been made for further credit if the amount now agreed upon for the abovementioned purposes does not eventually prove adequate for the establishment of these enterprises.

Mr. N. A. Smelov signed the agreement on behalf of the USSR and Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Secretary to the Cabinet, for India.

The signing of this agreement will considerably assist the Government of India to conserve foreign exchange.

The establishment of these large-scale up-to-date enterprises will enable India to organise for the first time the indigenous production of heavy machinery and equipment necessary for the further development of its key industries in accordance with the targets of the Second Five-Year Plan.—UPI.

INDIAN ENVOY TO ITALY

NEW DELHI, November 9.

Mr. Khub Chand, I. C. S., at present Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador of India to Italy and Minister to Albania.

He will assume charge of his new assignment towards the end of December.

Punjab Stir Will Ruin Us, Says PM

CHANDIGARH, November 9.

MR. NEHRU APPEALED TO THE LEADERS OF HINDI AGITATION TO WITHDRAW THE MOVEMENT AND DIVERT THEIR ENERGIES FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

The movement was a wrong method and was spelling ruin not only for the State but for the country as a whole, he said.

Addressing a public meeting here, he hoped that his appeal would reach the ears of the agitation leaders.

He however, made it clear that he was not prepared to compromise ideals or follow a wrong path.

He added in his first letter to Swami Atmanand, the Hindi Samiti leader that he had explained that the Punjab Government had already conceded 90 per cent of their demands.

There were some difficulties in accepting the rest. But the agitation was not a method conducive to discuss their solution.

He regretted that the people of the country were frittering away their energy in petty squabbles when artificial satellites were whirling round the earth.

NARROW WALLS

Mr. Nehru said that when man was today preparing to leave the earth and go to other worlds, some people were trying to build walls round them to continue to live in the narrow worlds of theirs.

They were retrograde forces, he added, which were trying to check the country's urge for progress.

He said that an agitation had been started by some people in Punjab in the name of saving Hindi.

But he wanted to tell them that there was no necessity of protecting Hindi in India.

On the contrary, Hindi must be saved from those who were loudly claiming to be protecting Hindi.

"If this agitation is continued any longer, it will spell ruin for the State, for the country and for Hindi itself."

PERSUASION NEEDED

He said that the people must be brought round by persuasion and reasoning to desist from taking part in the agitation.

"These people have got themselves caught up in a net.

"We must help them in getting out of it. But if they want us to fall into the ditch, we shall most certainly not do so."

Mr. Nehru said that the agitation was "cold war" of the type going on a world scale and it was ruining the country.

The fight would not lead to anywhere but to mutual destruction

Continued On Page 5 Column 4

This Force Must Win

CHANDIGARH, Nov. 9.

Mr. Nehru today expressed annoyance at Congressmen joining the "save Hindi" agitation.

He said at a public meeting here today that it pained him to see that members of the Congress Party took part in communal activities, whose primary object is to maintain the unity and integrity of the country.

He said that a country which wanted to make rapid progress, had to face many obstacles but they had to be overcome.

It was a struggle between forces of progress and reaction.

The forces of progress must succeed if the country was to prosper.

While other countries were making rapid progress in science and industrialisation people in India were still engaged in petty squabble.—UPI.

Congressmen Must Keep Unity Ideal

CHANDIGARH, Nov.

MR. NEHRU said her that the acceptanc mands like that of Hindi Samiti would adversely af unity and integrity of Ind "Such a step would lead to the slippery slope to the he added.

He was addressing the Con legislators of the State and n bers of the Pradesh Congress.

Urging Congressmen to wo with a spirit of winning those who differ from them than widening the gulf, Mr. Nehru told the legislators that the language agitation was wrong and so were the methods employed.

If those demands were conceded, there would be no end to the trouble.

Among others, the recent cry against Hindi raised in the South was the result of the agitation.

No language could flourish by suppressing another. All languages should grow together.

He made a reference to the Ferozepur jail incident and said that it had pained him much.

But he pointed out that the incident should not be mixed up with the Hindi agitation.

Some jail officials who were responsible for this, he said, would be properly dealt with.

Without being particular, he said, he was pained to hear that some Hindu and some Sikh Congressmen had turned communal.

This was very unfortunate. They should remember the basic principle of the Congress which was to forge unity. If they failed, they would fail the Congress.—UPI.

Master Tara Singh Warns

RIOTS IF ARYA SAMAJ SUCCEEDS IN PUNJAB

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE present agitation in Punjab was communal and anti-Sikh in character and did very little credit to its sponsors who vehemently denied their own mother-tongue, stated Master Tara Singh, president of the Shiromani Akali Dal and the Shiromani Parbhandak Committee this evening.

The sponsors of the agitation were certain elements in the Arya Samaj which had unfortunately played a disruptive role in the life of Punjab consistently, he observed.

The Arya Samaj had destroyed harmony wherever it had acquired influence and hurt the susceptibilities of Muslims, Christians, Sanathan Dharmis and Sikhs, he stated.

At present, Master Tara Singh observed, it had persuaded certain elements among the Punjab Hindus into thinking that their culture was in danger, simply because the language policy of the Punjab Government required the Punjabis to have a knowledge of Punjabi side by side with Hindi.

SIKH SACRIFICE

The Arya Samaj aimed at breaking the Punjab regional formula which was a compromise solution of Punjab's communal tension, arrived at after prolonged discussions.

The Sikhs gave up good many of their demands in accepting it, in the interest of national solidarity and in view of the strategic position of Punjab, he observed.

If the Arya Samaj communalists succeeded in disrupting the formula, it would mean chaos because no other solution would be possible and it might even lead to communal riots, warned the Akali leader.

The Arya Samaj alone would be responsible for such development. It was in the interests of Punjab and the country that the regional formula should be allowed to function, he stated.

The Akali leader cited instances and stated that the Arya Samaj agitation was directed against the Sikhs and was essentially communal in nature.

MOBILISED PUNJABIS

Sardar Asa Singh Kochhar, president of the Bombay Sikh Association, welcoming Master Tara Singh recalled that when British rule came to an end on this soil Master Tara Singh had mobilised the will of the Sikhs and Hindus and kept a large part of Punjab and Bengal in the Indian Union.

At a time when Sikhs were disrupted and driven out of their homes in Western Punjab he had given to the community hope and confidence to rehabilitate themselves, he stated.

Mr. Jamiat Singh Sethi, general secretary of the Akali Dal proposed a vote of thanks.

A token contribution of Rs. 1,500 on behalf of the Bombay Sikh Association and another of Rs. 1,000 on behalf of the Rangarnia Sabha was given to the Akali leader.

Hindi Hartal In Karnal

KARNAL, Nov. 9.

In response to a call given by the Punjab Hindi Raksha Samiti almost complete hartal was observed here today.

More than 5,000 boys and girls of local educational institutions absented from their classes. A partial hartal was also observed in the Government High School.

The students of the Dyal Singh College at a meeting here today adopted a resolution demanding resignation of Kairon Ministry. Mr. Nehru was requested to intervene in the language controversy in Punjab.—UPI.

16 Satyagrahis Jailed

JUCHANDRA, Nov. 9.

Eight persons were arrested here yesterday in connection with the Salt-pan Satyagraha. A batch of four satyagrahis was taken into custody this morning.

Yesterday Mr. C. B. Shah, the local judicial magistrate, sentenced 11 satyagrahis to undergo two weeks simple imprisonment.

He also sentenced five women satyagrahis to one week's imprisonment.—H.S.

VEGETARIANISM WILL KILL H-BOMB

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Union, said here today that vegetarianism had always been a semi-religious social feature of the lives of the Indian people and was not merely expressive only of dietetic theories or economic necessity, although results in these respects had also flowed from it.

He was inaugurating the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at the Cross Maidan this evening.

THE PRESIDENT SAID THAT THE INDIAN PEOPLE AS A MATTER OF FACT BELIEVED THAT EACH ACTIVITY HAD ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON OTHER ACTIVITIES AND THEY COULD NOT DIVIDE EITHER THE ACTIVITIES OR THEIR EFFECTS.

It was on this basis that food was sought to be so related as to create that kind of calm and unperturbed mind which in its turn might devote itself to private or public functions, to spiritual no less than to mundane affairs.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that it was a far cry from vegetarianism to atomic or hydrogen bomb, but there was no escape from vegetarianism ultimately, if they wanted to escape from the hydrogen bomb.

He said: "Any integrated view of life as a whole will reveal to us the connection between the individual's food and his behaviour towards others, and through a process of ratiocination which is not fantastic, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the only means of escaping the hydrogen bomb is to escape the mentality which has produced it, and the only way to escape that mentality is to cultivate respect for all life, life in all forms, under all conditions.

"It is only another name for vegetarianism."

Details On Page 3

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PUBLIC NOTICES

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& WESTERN RAILWAY

[illegible]TEGORY NO. 39: TRAI[illegible] MOTORMEN: Forty tem[illegible]ary posts in Bombay Divi[illegible]on, scale of stipend Rs. 100/- [illegible]uring the one year training, after successful completion of which candidates are eligible for appointment as Motormen, scale Rs. 150-225, if vacancies exist. Four posts are reserved for Scheduled Castes, four for Scheduled Tribes and two for Anglo-Indians. AGE: Between 18 and 25 years on 9th December 1957. QUALIFICATIONS: (a) Passed Matriculation or equivalent examination, (b) Should possess Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

NOTE: VISION TEST STANDARD: DISTANT VISION: 6/9, 6/12 with or without glasses provided the power of lens does not exceed 4-D for Category No. 38; 6/6, 6/6 without glasses for Category No. 39. NEAR VISION: For both Categories, Sn. 0.6, 0.6 with or without glasses.

2. If possible, a candidate may attach to his application form his recent small-sized photograph with his signature on it. The photograph should be pasted adjacent to the candidate's signature under the head "Declaration to be completed by the applicant" on page three of the application form.

3. In addition to basic pay, Dearness, House and Compensatory allowances, free medical attendance and passes are admissible according to rules.

4. The upper age limits indicated above are relaxable in the following cases:—(a) by five years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (b) upto 40 years for Category No. 38 and upto 30 years for Category No. 39 in the case of displaced persons from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir provided they produce a certificate from a Magistrate or a Gazetted Officer or an Employment Exchange to that effect; (c) upto the same extent as stated in (b) above in the case of displaced persons from Pakistan; and (d) in the case of war-service candidates, upto the extent of war service rendered and also subsequent military service in continuation of war-service. In the case of (c) displaced persons from Pakistan and (d) war-service candidates the concessions are admissible provided candidates submit their applications through Employment Exchanges or through their Heads of Department if they are employed in a Government or Railway Department.

5. Applications should be submitted on the prescribed form which can be obtained in person on payment of Re. 1/- (25 Naye Paise in the case of bonafide displaced persons from Pakistan and the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes), from the Station Masters of important Railway Stations and from Employment Exchanges. Applications accompanied by attested copies certificates showing age, qualifications, experience etc., should reach the Secretary, Railway Service Commission, Churchgate, Bombay-1, on or before 9th December 1957. In due course the result will be communicated to every applicant who attaches with the application a stamped envelope with Category Number and address written on it.

6. Any form of canvassing will disqualify a candidate.

(2183)

CENTRAL RAILWAY

NERAL MATHERAN SERVICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public that during the period from November 10 to December 18, 1957 and from January 5, 1958 to March 31, 1958 605 Dn. Railmotor will run between Neral and Matheran stations on Fridays, Saturdays, Sundays and Public Holidays. Similarly 606 Up Railmotor will run on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and Public Holidays.

Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras-5, Dated: 5-11-1957.

TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS are invited upto 3 P.M. on 10-12-1957 for the supply of certain Tools, blades, screws, Die steel and other raw materials required for the Government Lock Unit at Dindigul.

Detailed specifications of the materials required, conditions of supply and other particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on application enclosing a Treasury or Reserve Bank of India chalan for Rs. 2-04. The amount should be credited to the Madras Government under the following heads:

Rs. 2-00 XXXII (a) Industries —other receipts.

0-04 XIII Other Taxes and Duties—Sale Tax.

JOINT DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE, Small Scale Industries, Madras-5.

(2193)

Taleb's Counsel's Plea Rejected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CHIEF Presidency Magistrate G. K. Rege today rejected an application by the defence in the Taleb Wagher case requesting the court to direct the prosecution to supply them with relevant documents, including copies of statements and confessions of the witnesses.

Taleb, the alleged brain behind the international gold smuggling racket, and 13 others were again produced in the court.

The application was made under the provisions of the new sub-section (4) of the Section 173 of the Criminal Procedure Code under which an officer in charge of a police station is directed to supply to the accused copies of statements of witnesses and other documents pertaining to the case to the accused, before the commencement of the trial.

The court held that it was "clear" that the offences mentioned in the complaint "are all non-cognizable offences."

(The defence, led by Mr. K. A. Somjee, had argued that the offences were cognizable ones and hence, copies should be supplied to them.)

Mr. Rege in his ruling further said that offence under Section 87 (81) of the Sea Customs Act was a non-cognizable offence.

Also, the Sea Customs Act did not empower a police officer to arrest a person for this offence without a warrant.

According to the definition of "cognizable offence" as given in Section 4 (1) (f) of the Code, it was only the power of a police officer to arrest without warrant which made an offence a cognizable one.

An officer of Customs had no powers of investigation under the Sea Customs Act.

REJECTED

And, even assuming he had such powers it is neither his duty nor can he be ordered by the court to furnish to the accused the statements of witnesses.

Rejecting the application the court held that the prosecution will lead its evidence and produce through witnesses the documents on which it relied and if a 'prima facie' case was made out, the court will frame a charge and adjourn the case for a sufficiently long time to enable the defence to get ready with its cross-examination.

After the ruling Mr. Somjee told the court that he had innumerable handicaps in the case. The "biggest 'of them" was that he was not able to take instructions from the accused as they were in custody.

Thereupon, the court agreed to provide two chairs and tables for them in a corner of the court to enable the counsel to consult the accused.

He also wanted time to decide whether they should go in appeal to the High Court against the ruling.

He would have to give careful thought to the matter as an appeal in the High Court might unnecessarily delay the trial.

Mr. Karl Khandalawalla, prosecution counsel, agreed to be of help to Mr. Somjee in the quick despatch of the application.

Mr. Vyas, counsel for Pheroze Mulla, one of the accused, made an unsuccessful plea for reduction of bail amount.

Mulla could not furnish the bail offered by the court and is in custody.

The next hearing was fixed for November 23.

SUBURBAN CRIME

Chronicle Correspondent

BANDRA, Saturday

MOHMED MURAD ALLI, 25-year-old unemployed with one previous conviction, and Shiva Tatya, 19-year-old youth were found guilty of the charge of robbery involving a wrist watch valued at Rs. 100 and were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 6 months and 2 months respectively by Mr. M. M. Dhruv, presidency magistrate, Bandra court who ordered two other accused Sukhdeo Vanaji and Vishnu Shahu to be acquitted.

★

The Santa Cruz police yesterday arrested Manamma Amros and Anthony Amma on a charge of causing hurt with dangerous weapon and abetment.

The police released the accused on bail. At the Bandra court, the bail period of the accused was extended.

★

Sushila alias Sawakarin, daughter of Shanker Shirke, was arrested yesterday by the Dharavi police as she is alleged to have removed a pair of gold earings valued at Rs. 28 from the person of a five-year-old child.

She was ordered to be remanded into police custody pending enquiries.

Bombay Today

MILL MAZDOOR SABHA: Meeting of clerical workers of silk mills at Shirodkar Samarak Mandir Hall, near Nare Park, Parel, 8-30 a.m.

BHARTIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Convocation, 9-30 a.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP: Luncheon meeting with delegates to 15th World Vegetarian Congress at Radio Club, 12-15 p.m.

AKHIL BHARTIYA KHADYAPEYA VIKRETA MAHAMANDAL: Meeting of executive committee at Sardar Grihe, 198 Carnac Road, 12-30 p.m.

KARNATAK WELFARE SOCIETY: Sixth anniversary celebration at R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, 2-30 p.m.

BHARATIYA MUSIC & FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Music concert by Madurai Mani Iyer & Party at Podar College Hall, Matunga, 5 p.m.

GUJARAT RESEARCH SOCIETY: Inauguration of Psychological Research Institute building at Sathe Hall, R. V. Technical High School, 17th Road, Khar, 5 p.m.

S. T. COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICES DEPARTMENT: Symposium on Discipline in Secondary Schools at M. M. Pupils' Own School, Khar, 3-30 p.m.

GURU NANAK JAYANTI COMMITTEE: Mass meeting at Shivaji Park, Dadar, 5 p.m.

BAL BHAVAN: Mrs. Kanta B. Rege to relate stories at Bal Bhavan, 5-15 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: Swami Sambuddhananda to hold classes on Bhagvad Gita & Gospel of Ramakrishna at Mission, Khar, 9-15 a.m. and 5-45 p.m. respectively.

Scholarships For Engineering

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 35 per month, have been instituted by the Government of Bombay for the diploma course in automobile engineering at the Dr. S. and S. S. Gandhi College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, from the year 1958-59.

One of these scholarships is for the first diploma course, the other for the second diploma course and the third for the third diploma course.

PILOT AVERTS PLANE MISHAP

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WHAT would have been a serious air disaster at Santa Cruz airport this morning was averted by the skill of the pilot of the TWA Super-G Constellation plane which was on its proving flight from the United States to Manila.

The aircraft which came to Bombay a day or two ago, was scheduled to leave for Manila at 8 a.m. today with the Company's officials on board.

No sooner the plane took off the runway than one of the tip tanks loaded with petrol came off the plane.

The Fire Brigade tenders and ambulance units were asked to stand by in case of need.

The Constellation circled over the airport for about two hours before it landed safely.

The plane was on the proving flight on the Bombay-Bangkok-Manila-United States service, which was scheduled to start from January 1, 1958.

The necessary repairs were being effected.

Forged Cheque Suspect Held

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Palton Road police arrested yesterday Mosinbhai Musabhai Dohadwala for allegedly trying to cash a forged cheque.

He was produced before Chief Presidency Magistrate G. K. Rege at the Esplanade Court today and remanded to custody.

Police told the court that the accused presented a forged cheque for Rs. 2,975 to the Union Bank of India yesterday.

The original cheque, drawn in favour of the Reserve Bank, was for Rs. 23.

The General Manager of the Bank grew suspicious as there was not sufficient balance in the drawer's account and he had also reason to believe that the amount had been altered.

The drawer was called for and the accused handed over to the police.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition police carried out 51 raids yesterday and seized 56 gallons of illicit liquor and 1,650 gallons of wash valued at Rs. 9,463.

Widespread Rainfall In Madras

POONA, Nov. 9.

Following is the daily all-India weather summary of observations recorded at 08.30 hrs IST:—

The Arabian sea depression has deepened and was centred at 08.30 hrs.

It is within a degree of lat. 14 N. and long. 67 E.

It may intensify further and move in a northerly direction for some more time.

Under its influence equitorial maritime air has penetrated into Kerala and South Madras.

Partition between dry and moist air passes through Veraval, Hyderabad, and Masulipatnam.

The easterly wave is moving to the south of Ceylon.

Rainfall has been fairly widespread in coastal and south Madras, local in south Mysore and Kerala and at a few places in the Bay Islands and north Madras.

Rain or snow has occurred locally in Jammu-Kashmir, rainfall has been reported from Minocoy also.

Weather remained mainly dry over the rest of the country.

Tenants Plan Satyagraha

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than 2,500 residents, including men, women and children have decided to go on a satyagraha at Tyabjee Buildings in protest against the Corporation's order evicting them from their premises to make room for a residential building for BEST officers.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation it was said had obtained an ejectment order against the residents of the Tyabjee Building, effective from November 10.

The two structures, comprising the Tyabjee Building, had been bought by the Corporation, it was said, for extending Esplanade Power Station.

Mr. Dharia, Chairman of the BEST Committee last year, however, told a deputation of the Building's tenants that the space was needed for building premises for BEST officers.

The residents' deputation then met Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, chairman of the Standing Committee, who assured them alternative accommodation at Antop Hill.

This assurance, the residents claimed, was not kept.

Therefore, "in protest against the most bureaucratic and undemocratic behaviour of the Municipality," the tenants of the Building have decided not to submit to the ejectment order and to offer satyagraha and to court arrest to "safeguard their legitimate interest."

NEW DELHI: The Indian People's Theatre Association will hold its eighth National Conference and Festival in Delhi for ten days commencing from December 23, 1957.

STATE HARIJAN WEEK IN DECEMBER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has decided to observe a Harijan Week from December 23 to 29 when an all-out drive will be launched to bring home to the people, and particularly the rural population, the evil of untouchability and impress upon them the need for eradicating it within the shortest possible time.

A model programme for the Week has been drawn up, which includes items such as 'prabhat pheris' consisting necessarily of both Harijans and Caste Hindus and carrying suitable posters and placards denouncing untouchability and going round the cities, towns and villages and ending in Harijan localities; cleaning the Harijan localities by the processionists and others; programmes like social melas; meetings in which social workers and local leaders will speak on the subject of the eradication of untouchability; 'bhajans', 'kirtans' and entertainment programmes; 'haldi-kumkum' programme of Harijan and Caste Hindu women; training by Caste Hindu women in child welfare, clean habits, etc., to the children in Harijan localities; cleaning of Harijan 'bastis'; sports, exhibitions competitions among children, etc. in Harijan localities; and 'inter-caste dinners, wherever possible.

TEMPLES, WELLS

The processionists in the prabhat pheris will visit as many public temples and public wells and tanks on the way as possible every day.

Visiting in common the public temples and drawing water from public wells and tanks will be a compulsory item.

Attempts will be made to see that Harijans do not experience any difficulty in having access to hotels, dharmashalas, barber's shops, etc.

During the campaign, efforts will be made to ensure that notice boards are put up on all public dispensaries, dharmashalas, wells, and tanks, etc., stating that they are open to all, including the Sheduled Castes, if such notice boards do not exist.

On the last day of the Week, the Collector or the seniormost Revenue officer in the area will formally announce the names of the villages in the district which have been adjudged to be the best in the matter of removal of untouchability.

This ceremony will be performed either at the District headquarters or at the village itself, preferably the latter.

Local works, particularly construction of, and repairs to, roads in or near Harijan localities, and construction of wells and houses in Harijan localities envisaged in the Five-Year Plan or emanating as a result of the local wishes will be inaugurated during this Week on as wide a scale as possible.

The following are the compulsory items in the programme to be observed during the Week:

Shramdan in a form suitable to the locality, especially repairs to approach roads in Harijan localities and also to those leading to Harijan localities; Satya Narayan Pujas' to be performed both by Caste Hindu and Harijan couples and distribution of 'prasad' by Harijans; distribution of pamphlets and posters depicting the evils of untouchability; public meetings; and drawing water by Caste Hindus from wells in or near Harijan localities.

CORPORATOR ARRESTED ON RIOTING CHARGE

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

MR. RAMCHANDRA AHUJA, A MUNICIPAL CORPORATOR, AND TEN OTHERS WERE ARRESTED BY THE CHEMBUR POLICE YESTERDAY FOR ALLEGEDLY RIOTING AND OBSTRUCTING CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES.

The police alleged that the Corporator instigated the other accused to obstruct officials in carrying out their orders.

It was reported that several unauthorised structures had been put up by some residents of the Chembur Refugee Camp for residential purposes and for doing small businesses.

The Collector passed an order for the demolition of one such structure, a tailoring shop near the BEST bus terminus at Chembur, which was allegedly abutting on to the public thoroughfare.

The residents of the Camp prevented a mamlatdar and the Camp's officer-in-charg. from demolishing the structure.

Yesterday afternoon, the mamlatdar and the officer-in-charge took two police constables with them and tried to carry out the Collector's order.

The eleven accused, led by Corporator Ahuja, it was alleged, prevented them and obstructed them.

A slight scuffle between the officers of the law and the residents resulted, which became a minor riot for a short time, the police alleged.

The arrested men include Lekhraj Narayandas, Laxmandas Joharmal, Rajidas Kashiram, and Nathuram Purandas.

Man Fined For Hitting Goat

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Found guilty of causing cruelty to a she-goat by hitting it with a brick in the stomach, Ramesh Panchuram, a former cook in the pilot's mess at the Juhu aerodrome, was convicted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and fined Rs. 20 by Mr. M. M. Dhruv, presidency magistrate, Bandra court, on Wednesday.

The incident occurred on April 16. The animal was later treated in the hospital for animals run by the Bombay Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals at Parel and discharged.

PROTESTANTS' PETITION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Protestants in Dominican Republic were the victims of a reign of terror and brutality that had been launched by the Republic said Mr. H. K. McKay, presiding minister of the Bombay Congregation, here.

Mr. McKay further declared that Protestant families were thrown into prison and male members were beaten up before their own wives and children into insensibility.

As a result the Bombay Congregation has approved the sending of a petition to the Government of the Dominican Republic requesting it to lift the ban which restricts the religious activities of the Movement in that country.

First All-India Textile Show In December

BOMBAY, November 9.

THE first comprehensive, Government-sponsored All-India Textile Exhibition will be held in the city in the first half of December, 1957.

Sponsored by the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry, this national exposition of textile machinery, stores, auxiliaries dyestuffs and other allied items will focus the attention of both the technician and layman on the rapid strides taken by the country's most organised industry.

Besides this, the progress made by the handloom industry, handicrafts and other small-scale industries scattered throughout India will also be reflected at the textile shopwindow of the nation.

The main object of the exhibition is to take stock of the progress attained in different sectors of the industry, which includes cotton, silk, art silk and jute-manufacturing units, and also to "educate the common man on what India is doing to develop the vital economic sector which earns for the country's exchequer a sizeable amount of foreign exchange.

The exhibition also will highlight the growing problems of India's textile mill industry, such as raw material procurement, building up of export markets, modernisation and nationalisation, labour and human relations, research, etc.

Khadi Work In Gramdan Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE KHADI and Village Industries Board which commenced its two-day meeting here yesterday discussed steps to promote and develop Khadi and Village Industries work in Gramdan villages and recommended to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission that early steps should be taken to extend its assistance to institutions that would be set up by the Sarva Seva Sangh to promote these activities in those villages.

The Board also recommended that the Commission should give priority to the training of Khadi workers sponsored by such institutions.

The question arose out of the discussions at Kaladi in May last and later in the Yelwal Conference with Acharya Vinobaji.

BACKWARD TRACTS

Earlier Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta chairman, informed the board that proposals were under consideration to extend the activities of the Commission for the promotion and development of Khadi and Village Industries in the centrally administered areas, so that the benefits of the programmes could reach backward tracts and communities.

Advisory bodies had been formed for the purpose by Manipur, Tripura and Delhi areas.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

More than Rs. 870 worth of wool yarn was stolen from the shop of Eknath Raghoba Pandit at Mahim last night.

YOUTH SERVICE CAMPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the organisation of eight Youth Service Camps for the Auxiliary Cadet Students as well as non-Auxiliary Cadet students in secondary schools during the current financial year at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,720.

Out of these eight camps, two camps are to be organised in the Bombay Suburban District and one each in East Khandesh, Ahmedabad, Poona, Kolhapur, Kaira and Surat Districts.

MADRAS: Madras will shortly have a State Warehousing Corporation established with a share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs in the first instance.

Industrial Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The industrial dispute between the Dattatraya Krishna Sandu Brothers Chembur Private Limited, Chembur, Bombay, and its workers excluding the clerical staff, has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri S. H. Naik.

State Transport Worker Stabbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MUNUSWAMY Mookan, a 26-year-old employee of the State Transport was stabbed fatally by one of his neighbours at Poisar, Kandivli last night. He died on the spot.

The police have arrested Sudalaiyandi, R. Arumugam, M. Sodali and M. S. Muthu.

Last night there was a quarrel between Janakibai, wife of the victim and the sister of R. Arumugam.

The quarrel ended after some heated arguments.

Munuswamy was returning home about 9 p.m. and he met Arumugam.

A quarrel ensued between the two and Munuswamy is said to have whipped out a knife.

All of a sudden Arumugam's friends, Sudalaiyandi, M. Sodoli and M.S. Muthu are said to have come to the scene of quarrel.

Sudalaiyandi is alleged to have overpowered Munuswamy and stabbed him.

The body of Munuswamy was found lying between Kamalakar chawl and Kashinath Chawl.

The knife used for the outrage has not been recovered by the police.

Seamen Plan Boycott Of RMS Cilicia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A spokesman of the National Union of Seamen of India said that the 'signing on' on the Anchor Line vessel RMS Cilicia next Monday would be boycotted by seamen in protest against the Company's refusal to implement the recommendations of the Shipping Master in connection with the dispute involving the saloon crew.

As a result the ship would be unable to sail on Monday, the spokesman added.

He said that prolonged efforts were made to settle the dispute according to the Shipping Master's recommendations but the Company officials were unwilling to come to a settlement.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

6-30 Mangal prabhat 6-50 Chayanika 7-05 Sangeet Sudha 7-30 Lakshmi Shankar 8-15 G M Durani 8-30 Kanmudi Munshi 19-30 Bahuroopi 11-00 Aapki Pasand 12-00 Mishra Sangeet 12-15 G M Durrani 12-30 Ravivarnun Ranjan 13-10 Lakshmi Ranjan 13-10 Lakshmi Shankar 13-40 Western Music.

18-30 Mishra Sangeet 18-50 B P Nipanikar (Vocal) 19-30 Geet Madhuri 19-50 Kaunmudi Munshi 20-45 Sangeet Lahari 21-30 Sugam Sangeet 21-15 Question Forum 22-00 Minneapolis symphony orchestra.

VARIATIONS

8-00 M Rangnekar 8-45 Sangeet Shikksha 9-00 Bal Govind 9-30 Jantar Mantar 12-00 Literary prog. 12-30 Mohammad Ismail. 13-00 Nalini Rangrekar 13-30 God Gani 13-50 G M Durrani 14-00 C Nagarkar khayal.

18-10 Malini Rangnekar 18-30 Kamgar Sabha 20-30 Sandeshi 20-45 Konkani Prog. 21-30 Dhwanichitra 21-40 Book review (M) 21-50 Navesahitya 22-0 Chitrapat Sangeet.

HIGHLIGHTS

7-30 Bombay A, Lakshmi Shankkar, khayyal.

8-15 Bombay A, G .M. Durrani, songs.

11-30 Bombay A, Bombay Radio Vadyavrinda.

14-00 Bombay B, Chidanand Nargekar khayal mahmad sarang.

VIVIDH BHARATI

Transmission I: 19.65m, 25.27m.

10-15 Words and Music 11-00 Programme Preview 11-05 Instrumental 11.15 Mixed melodies 11-40 Vignettes 11-45 Request Programme 12-00 close down.

TRANSMISSION II: 19.65 25.27m.

14-30 The meeting place 15-30 A Programme for the family 16-00 Close down.

TRANSMISSION III: 17-30 to 19-30 25.10m, 1945- to 21-30 31.41m, 17-30 to 19-15 25.44m 19-30 to 21-30 30.72m.

17-30 Song Miscellany 18-00 Taarhaar 18-30 Listeners Letters 18-35 Musical Bouquet 19-00 Favourite melodies 19-45 Playlets skits and stories. 20-00 Operatta 20-15 Folk and Regional songs. 20-35 Meet the artistes. 20-55 Tomorrow's programe 21-00 Programme in Regional languages. 21-30 Close down.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA

7-00 Prabhat Mangala 7-05 Vandana ane rooprekha 7-45 Suvarna dala 7-30 Bachubhai Soni 8-30 Prachim Bhajans 9-00 K Divetia 9-15 Ghulam Hussain 9-30 Rang Rang Vidyaliyan 10-15 Punah Prasaran 11-00 Sugam Sangeet 11-30 Ghulam Hussain 11-45 Bachubhai Soni 12-30 Geeto 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet 13-30 Swar Madhuri 13-45 Ajna Kalakar 18-05 Ghulam Husain 18-30 For villagers 20-45 Ghulam Husain 21-30 Mard Narmad 22-15 Bachubhai Soni.

POONA

7-00 Prabhat Vandan 7-15 Kalindi Keskar 7-45 Saptah Geet 8-18 Khan Abdul Mughni 8-45 V Paranjpe 9-30 Balodyan 12-30 Vividh Sangeet 13-00 Khan Abdul Mugul 13-15 Kalindi Keskar 18-00 Tantrakari 18-20 Bhav Ganga 18-20 K Keskar 20-15 Logha Asava 20-45 V Paranjpe 21-15 Talat Mahmood 21-30 Dhwani Chitra 21-50 Abul Mugni Khan 22-00 Shastriya Sangeet.

RAJKOT

7-00 Mangal Swar 7-05 Archana 7-20 Bhajans 7-30 Laxmibai Jadhav 7-45 Bhakkti Geet 8-30 Prachin Bhajans 9-00 Bal Sabha 9-30 Swar Vahini 17-45 Roop Swaroop 18-05 Makdum Bux 18-15 Bhajans 18-25 Geet Sudha 19-45 Chitrapat Sangeet 20-15 Topic 20-45 AIR artist 21-25 Sugam Sangeet 22-15 Laxmibai Jadhav.

MADRAS 319.1m

6-50 Swagatam 7-00 AIR Instrumentalists 7-30 Vocal 13-00 Vadya Goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Akashwani Records 14-30 Devotional music 17-00 Western Music 17-30 Vocal 18-15 Kadambam 20-30 Violin 21-00 Records 21-30 Western Music.

VARIATIONS 211.3m

7-15 For children 13-40 Geetikaram 14-05 Flute recital 14-15 Atavadippu 18-15 For villages 19-30 Ganalahari 19-45 Vocal 21-15 U N Speaks 21-45 Vocal.

RADIO CEYLON

19m and 31m—7-00 Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-45 Album of Favourites 8-0 Choice of the people 9-00 Your Story Hour 9-15 Voices in Harmony 9-30 The Silver screen 9-45 Quiet corner 10-00 Hallis Ivy '0-30 Rhythm in the Sun 11-00 String Serenade 11-15 Among the Stars 11-30 On the keys 11-45 Remembers Yesterday's 12-00 The Binaca Show.

31m and 30m—5-00 Teatime music 6-00 Sunday Star 6-15 News 6-30 BBC News 6-45 Hollywood Movie News 7-00 Men Behind the melody 7-30 Pick of the Years 8-00 Amateur Hour 8-30 Your Favourites 9-00 On wings of song 9-30 Music You'll Remember 10-00 Greetings Prog. 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to Dream by.

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-00 to 21-15 19.91 13.92m from 15 to 23.4) 15-00 Veld (records) 15-15 C'Wealth of Song 16-00 Service 16-45 Sports 17-00 Back with Braden 17-30 Melody 18-5 For children 19-45 Concerto 20-45 Flinkel's Caff 21-15 Deep harmony 21-55 London Forum 22-15 Our Kind of music 23-00 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16.86m 13.86m)—18-45 London Calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-00 Music 20-05 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-30 Fybmalion by Saw.

VOA 25.26m 42.19m

Hindi Part I (7-00 to 7-30 p.m.) Humse Poochiye Aap Ki Farmaish. Part II (9-00 to 9-30 p.m.)—Saptahik Samachar News Analysis.

English (6-00 to 6-30 p.m. repeated 10 to 10-30 p.m.)—Nation at Worship story teller.

(8-30 to 9-00 p.m.)—News.

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Cultivate Respect For All Life, Says Prasad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IT IS A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN THOUGH IT IS MORE OR LESS A LOGICAL RESULT OF LESSENING RESPECT FOR ANIMAL LIFE THAT RESPECT FOR HUMAN LIFE HAS ALSO GONE DOWN TREMENDOUSLY, SAID PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD, HERE TODAY.

Inaugurating the 15th World Vegetarian Congress at the Cross Maidan, Dr. Prasad called for cultivating respect for all life, life in all forms, under all conditions, to escape the mentality of hydrogen bomb.

This, he said, is only another name for vegetarianism.

Dr. Prasad said: "Vegetarianism as a movement has been going on in Europe for a long time and Mahatma Gandhi in his 'Experiments with Truth' mentions a number of books proving the superiority of vegetarian food from different points of view.

"He also mentions a Vegetarian Society in London of which he was an active member during his student days in the early nineties of the last century.

"It is, therefore, not surprising that a Conference of this nature should have been held in some countries of Europe.

CHARACTERISTICS

"You have had previous sessions of the Vegetarian Conference in other countries, but India has certain characteristics which are of her own.

"I do not think there is any other country where people in such large numbers are vegetarians and have been abstaining from meat diet for generations.

"That has been so because meat diet has been regarded as unsuitable, if not harmful, to spiritual growth, and our scriptures have laid down rules regulating food.

"All our ancient sciences and shastras look upon life as an integrated whole and co-ordinate different activities in such a way as to fit in with and help in the upward growth of man.

"We have thus no double standards no artificial divisions in our activities such as we sometimes hear made by some people.

"If we analyse the factors, the fundamental thing as I have said above, is non-violence, which in its active and positive form means active love for others, and in its passive form means tolerance for others.

"In other words, while on the one hand we believe in doing active good, on the other, we believe in allowing others to live their own lives, to have their own thoughts and to talk in their own way and freely.

"This tolerance has been a characteristic faith of our people and has in fact been the mother of all our metaphysical and philosophical thought, and the growth side by side of different religions within the country.

NON-VIOLENCE

"It was not a mere accident but a logical result of our thought processes that at a time when animal sacrifices were insisted upon by the predominant school of thought, Buddhism with its philosophical insistence on non-violence, and Janism with its practical application in the most meticulous and in some respects extreme form, arose in this country.

"It was again not an accident but equally a logical process that Christianity, since its earliest days when it had no political significance, and later on Zoroastrianism found a hospitable atmosphere and field to flourish in this country.

"Vegetarianism, therefore, in India has always been a semi-religious social feature of our life and not merely expressive only of dietetic theories or economic necessity, although results in these respects have also flowed from it.

"It is, therefore, not surprising that there are so many castes and communities which have been vegetarian for generations, no member of which has ever touched or tasted meat derived from any slaughtered animal, big or small.

"When I say this, I should not be misunderstood as claiming that India as a whole is vegetarian or that even a majority of its population is vegetarian. It is only some Hindu castes and communities who are vegetarian as such.

"But in another sense a large majority is vegetarian, not in the sense that it does not or cannot eat meat but because it does not get it or cannot afford it.

"It is only a small proportion of our poplation who are regular meat-eaters.

"Even among these, vegetables, cereals and fruits constitute a larger proportion of their daily fare in this country than in other countries.

"I may also note for the information of foreigners who may not be acquainted with our customs, that, generally speaking, in India we do not regard milk and milk products as non-vegetarian food.

"On the other hand, eggs, even non-fertile eggs, are regarded as non-vegetarian food in orthodox circles.

POPULATION

"All these considerations have combined to produce a society in India which in the matter of food differs in this respect from other countries.

"Our population is large and is growing tremendously at the rate of 4 to 5 millions per year.

"The quantity of land is limited and cannot be increased even by an inch.

"The uncultivated portion may be brought under cultivation, but there is no doubt that within the foreseeable future, it will be impossible to increase the land under cultivation.

"Increase in yield per unit of land has also conceivably a limit.

"We have, therefore, to consider whether cereals or meat can be more economically grown on the land.

"In countries where vast areas are still available and grazing grounds extend far and wide animals may be bred for meat purposes. "There generally accepted computation is that 2½ acres of land are required to provide a minimum adequate diet for each person, by Western standards, anyhow. On a vegetarian diet it has been estimated that 1½ acres per head may provide enough. The reason for this difference is that animals grazed for meat-eating purposes require from 9 to 15 times more and than is necessary to raise an equivalent amount of nutrition in the form of grains, vegetables and fruit for human consumption."

"This is the conslusion arrived at by Mr. Richard B. Gregg, an American, on a study of the literature on the subject.

"It is, therefore, a very lucky and fortunate coincidence that our vegetarianism, limited though it may be, reduces tremendously the pressure on land which is already being felt in many parts of the country.

STANDARDS

"It is not for a vegetarian to claim that his food can produce better men and women than meat food.

"There may be various standards for judging men and it is possible that judged by one standard, meat-eaters are better than vegetarians: and vegetarians may be found to be better than meat-eaters if judged by another standard, as for example in the matter of endurance.

"But apart from these, there is a fundamental point which has become very relevant in the context of modern conditions and the history of civilization as it has developed during the past few centuries.

"There can be no doubt that non-violence or the policy of live and let live, is the only policy which can solve most of our troubles and problems.

"As I have indicated above, in its active form it means readiness to sacrifice one's self, one's comfort and one's ambitions for the sake of others.

"The alternative is to utilise others to fulfil one's own desires and ambitions.

"Somehow or other, man has for centuries convinced himself that he is the best and the most evolved of all known creatures and it is, therefore, only right and proper that all other creatures should be made to subserve man and satisfy him.

"It is this policy or theory which enables us to slaughter without hesitation other living animals either to satisfy our palate or to fill our stomach or to decorate our body or only to give us amusement as in sports.

"Millions and millions of animals are bred and fattened only to be slaughtered to supply food and other requirements of man.

"Medicines too account for the torture and slaughter of numberless animals in various ways; and so, as we have progressed in civilization, respect for life has become less and less.

"We have now reached a stage when that lessened respect for life is not confined to what are called lower animals, but has come to include human beings.

"Therefore, it is a matter of deep concern though it is more or less a logical result of lessening respect for animal life that respect for human life also has gone down tremendously.

"That is, if man being superior to another animal can exploit and even slaughter it for his own purposes, the next natural step is that the stronger man or nation should consider it nothing wrong to exploit or even destroy a weaker man or tribe or nation.

"This is what has happened and what is at the root of all exploitation by the people of one country of the people of another for no reason except that it was necessary to do so to raise the standard of living of the former at the expense of the latter.

"Not long ago there used to be restrictions on wanton destruction of human life even in war and between warriors of opposing sides.

"But that idea is now out of date, and today, with the weapons of mass destruction at man's disposal, the human race itself is in imminent danger of being destroyed.

"It is a far cry from vegetarianism to atomic or hydrogen bomb, but if you look at it, there is no escape from vegetarianism ultimately if we want to escape from the hydrogen bomb.

Earlier, Mrs. Rukminidevi Arundale, chairman of the All India Reception Committee of the Congress, welcoming the President and the guests said that she could not think of a more appropriate person to inaugurate the Congress.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, she said, had been a vegetarian all his life and was a true representative of the ideal of 'ahimsa' which was so vital a party of India's tradition.

Mrs. Arundale said that it was particularly distressing that the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India in its "Report on the marketing of meat in India" (p. 167) had recommended extensive propaganda to educate the people as regards high nutritive and protective quality of meant and on the advisability of its increased consumption in the country.

She said that compassion was the root of world peace and it could not result from callousness neither as love could not come from hate.

INDIA'S WAY

Mrs. Clarence Gasque, president of the Congress, said that India seemed to have lost its way regarding vegetarianism.

It would be a terrible blow to other countries if India did not uphold her right.

India, she said, had given the West inspiration in the past to think in the right direction.

Mrs. Gasque said that vegetarianism was the basic principles of India—because of its understanding of health, because of its understanding of the law of the brotherhood of man and beast, because of the understanding of the spiritual law in its true meaning—"Thou shalt not kill!"

Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, said that vegetarianism was the "only principle which could lead to a proper evolution of mankind."

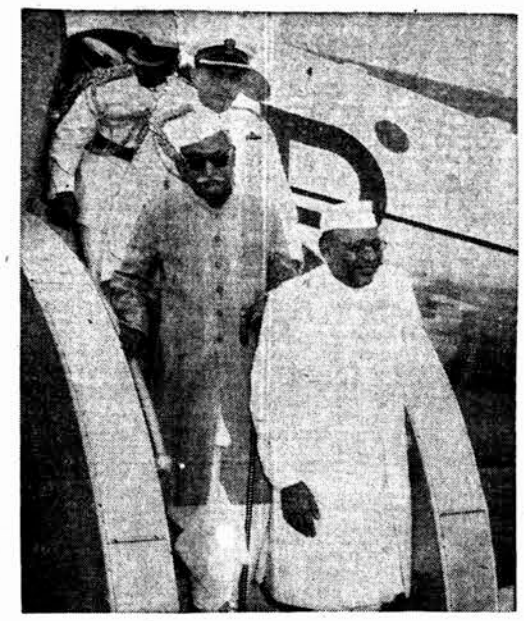
He, however, added that it was not enough to be a vegetarian; one had to accept the whole philosophy of vegetarianism and live according to it.

Mr. Desai hoped that the vegetarian philosophy would be strengthened in India and the world as the years go by.

Among those present were Governor Sri Prakasa, Chief Minister Chavan and other Bombay Ministers and many delegates from India and abroad.

Messages wishing the Congress a success were sent by many prominent personalities including Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Dastur Dr. Framroze A. Bode, general secretary of the Congress, proposed a vote of thanks.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, who arrived on Saturday morning, is seen alighting from the plane, led by Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, at the Santa Cruz airport.

DIEM LEAVES FOR SAIGON

NEW DELHI, November 9.

PRESIDENT NGO DINH DIEM of South Viet Nam left Delhi this morning for Saigon by an Air-Viet Nam plane at the end of his six-day visit to India.

He was seen off at Palam airport by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Before taking off, President Diem inspected a combined services guard of honour.

Speaking to Press men at the airport, President Diem said that more than ever it had become urgent for Asian intelligentsia to unite on the basis of active respect for the human person to help in building a free, original and dynamic Asia.

"Thanks, I leave India with the firm conviction that the relations between our two peoples will be closer and more fruitful."

The Viet Namese people, he said, like the people of India, were animated by the love for liberty and peace and therefore felt that their most important task now was of economic and social development to better their living standards.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

As a step toward achieving this objective, the South Viet Nam Government was drafting a Five-Year Plan and hoped to learn from the experience of India.

He said he had had an extremely interesting meeting with members of the Planning Commission and found his country had problems similar to India's.

He had also been impressed by the community development projects as well as by the methods of evaluation of the economic possibilities of the country adopted in India.

Answering a question, he said he would like to have technical and economic experts from India. South Viet Nam already had experts from India associated with U.N. organisations for the construction of a dam which would be of considerable value to his country.

"These Indian experts have given us very good advice," he said.

President Diem said agents of the Communist regime in North Viet Nam were still engaged in acts of terrorism in South Viet Nam and the holding of elections in the two Viet Nams would depend on North Viet Nam's giving up terrorist methods.—UPI.

President In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD arrived here today by air on a two day visit.

The Special Indian Air Force dakota plane landed at the Santa Cruz airport at 1-10 p.m.

As the President of the Indian Union walked down the plane, he was greeted by the Governor Sri Prakasa, Chief Minister Chavan and the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government.

GuardOfHonour

The President was presented a Guard of Honour by the Indian Navy at the Santa Cruz Airport and was received on behalf of the Services by Brig. M. K. Sheriff. Officiating G.O.C Bombay Area, M.M. Badshah. Sub-Area Commander Bombay, Capt. D. S. J. Cameron, I.N., and Wing Commander R. L. Suri, Station Commander, I.A.F.

Inquest Postponed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The inquest into the death of Miss Adeline James Baker, a schoolteacher of the St. Columba High School, Gamdevi, which was scheduled for today, was postponed by the Coroner, Mr. R. M. Malkani, to November 23, pending the receipt of the chemical analyser's report.

State Aid To Fishing Firms Recommended

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOR speedy development of fishing industry, the Central and State Governments should help in the formation of fishing companies in the private sector for catching, handling, processing and distribution of fish, both for domestic consumption and export purposes.

This was one of the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Fisheries of Maritime States, which concluded its two-day session here this evening.

Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, presided, and Ministers of Fisheries of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa and West Bengal, attended the Conference.

The Conference adopted a set of 37 recommendations. Of these, six deal with fishing industry, including off-shore fishing and processing, and 14 with fishing operations.

There are 12 recommendations relating the fishermen's co-operatives in production, marketing and transport.

OPERATION

The remaining recommendations are on the subject of training, utilisation of community development and NES blocks and extension in fisheries.

In the opinion of the Conference, the formalities regarding operation of fishing vessels and customs should be suitably revised to enable existing ventures to carry out fishing and ancillary operations efficiently.

The need for observing high-quality standards for export products was also emphasised, and it was recommended that suitable steps be taken to ensure that only high-quality products are exported.

Reviewing the schemes for mechanisation of fishing craft and operations, the Conference recommended that priority might be given to import of engines, spare parts and other fisheries equipment required for this purpose.

It recommended that indigenous firms may be assisted by the Government in manufacturing dependable engines of suitable horse-power for fishing vessels and other requisites.

An interesting recommendation related to planning of model fishing villages, particularly in the coastal areas.

INDIA IS PIONEER IN SQC

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. Ellis R. Ott, vice-president of the American Society for Statistical Quality Control, stated that the progress of SQC in India had been encouraging and that India was the pioneer in the introduction of SQC in the textile industry.

Dr. Ott was speaking at a reunion of the participants of the U. N. Course in SQC sponsored by the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and the Indian Statistical Institute today.

A team of UNTAA experts had visited India in 1952-53 to advise the Government of India on future steps to extend SQC here and also to train personnel in the basic methods of quality control.

About 160 persons representing the majority of Indian industries all over India received training in four major cities, including Bombay.

Several speakers invited to discuss their industrial experiences gave an account of the way in which SQC had been progressing in their units.

NEW COURSE

Mr. P. V. Sivaramakrishnan, officer in charge of the SQC unit in Bombay, stated that in response to a number of requests it had been decided to run an introductory course on the Principles of Statistical Quality Control commencing on November 18 for a period of two weeks.

He further stated that an All-India Convention would be held shortly to focus public attention on the SQC methods.

'M. V. Andaman', India's first passenger-cum-cargo vessel built at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, has accommodation for 63 cabin passengers and 550 deck passengers. Built for the Union Ministry of Home Affairs the vessel is intended for service between Calcutta, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Madras. Photo shows "M. V. Andaman" leaving Visakhapatnam for Calcutta.

Walk-Out In Madras Assembly

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

THE Madras Legislative Assembly today adopted the Madras Village Panchayats (Amendment)) Bill, 1957 which seeks among others to provide for the setting up of Panchayats for all villages in the State, election of the presidents of Panchayats by the members of the Panchayat, instead of by the entire electorate of the village as at present, and to extend the life of the Panchayats from 3 to 5 years.

Opposition members staged a walk-out during the third reading stage as a protest against the attitude of the Government in not accepting even the most 'reasonable' amendments to the bill.—UPI.

Music Performance

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bharatiya Music and Arts Society, Matunga will celebrate the first anniversary of its music school with a vocal performance by Madurai Mani Iyer on Sunday at 5 p.m. at the Podar College Hall. Mr. K. S. Mullick, Station Director, AIR, Bombay will preside at the prize distribution of the Navratri music competition on Monday at 4 p.m.

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD BUILDS FIRST PASSENGER STEAMER

CALCUTTA, November 9.

THE first passenger-cargo ship to be built by the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, "M. V. Andamans" which arrived in Calcutta Thursday evening, has accommodation for 63 cabin passengers and 550 deck passengers.

Built for the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, the vessel is intended for service between Calcutta, the Andaman Islands and Madras.

Mr. Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of Shipping, visited "M. V. Andamans" yesterday afternoon.

A party of local pressmen were taken aboard on the occasion.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Some of the special features of vessel are: streamlined superstructure and funnel, double-tier bunks for deck passengers, with separate accommodation for men and women; continuous hot and cold water supply as well as chilled drinking water, special vegetarian and non-vegetarian dining rooms for deck passengers, a canteen and shops.

Public rooms are spacious and tastefully furnished and so are the cabins.

The games deck is close to the open deck. The cabins are centrally heated and, built to the highest standards of safety and comfort, are meant for long international voyages.

The "Andamans" has separate hospitals and isolation wards for men and women, with a fully-equipped surgery.

The Hindustan Shipyard has already built fifteen ships, twelve of which are steam ships of 8,000 deadweight. Fifteen more ships are at present on order.

The workmanship of the Shipyard has received high praise from all concerned.

The Ship yard will soon be ready to build up to 50,000 deadweight a year.

To ensure that the Indian shipowner does not have to pay a non-competitive price, the Government of India accepted the principle of selling the ships built at the Visakhapatnam shipyard at a price approximately equal to the cost of building a similar ship in the U.K., the difference being borne by the Government of India as a subsidy.

In the Second Five Year Plan, provision has been made for the manufacture of engines and auxiliaries.

Government has accepted in principle the establishment of such a factory in the public sector and the technical problems of this project are now under examination.

A dinner to the delegates of the Vegetarian Congress was given at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the All-India Animal Welfare Association, and Union Minister for Irrigation and Power.

State Natya Mahotsava Begins On Wednesday

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE fourth Bombay State Natya Mahotsava will start from Wednesday, November 13, with the staging of the Marathi drama 'Ranicha Baug' by the Arya Kreeda Mandal Thana, at the Amar Hind Mandal, Gokhale Road (North) Dadar, at 8.15 p.m.

Marathi dramas will also be staged at the Sahitya Sangh Mandir Kelevadi, Girgaum, Bombay-4, where competitions will start from Saturday, November 16, when the play 'Bhaubandki' by Deshastha Rigvedi Brahmin Sangh, will be staged at 8-15 p.m.

In all 15 dramas will be staged at the Amar Hind Mandal, and 13 at the Sahitya Sangh Mandir.

AT RANG BHAVAN

The Gujarati dramas in the Natya Mahotsava will be staged at the "Rang Bhavan' the Government Open Air Theatre, in the compound of the Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobitalao, Bombay. The schedule of programme will be announced later.

The rates of tickets will be Rs. 1 for 'A' class and .50 nPs. for 'B' class as on the previous Natya Mahotsava. A few season tickets will also be issued to avoid last minute rush. Rates of season tickets will be Rs. 13 for 15 performances at the Amar Hind Mandal and Rs. 11 for 13 performances at the Sahitya Sangh Mandir.

Preliminary competitions will also be held at six other Centres, namely, Poona, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nagpur Ahmedabad and Surat.

Andhra Speaker Opposes Rajaji

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9.

The Speaker of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, today strongly urged upon the Government of India to take all the steps to make Hindi the official language of India 'at least by 1970 if it not possible by 1965."

In a Press statement, the Andhra leader declared: "We are not in agreement with Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and some other leaders of Tamil Nad who want to sabotage the introduction of Hindi as the official language in place of English. They want to perpetuate our slavery under a foreign language."—UPI.

NEW DELHI, November 9.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 was stolen from the table of the head cashier, Gol Post office, New Delhi, on November 6. A complaint has been lodged with the police.—UPI.

FEELING IN SOUTH IS IN FAVOUR OF RETAINING ENGLISH

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

THE Madras Education Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, yesterday replied in the negative when a Communist member of the Assembly asked whether the State Government was consulted by the Central Government at any time regarding the official language to be used and the place of Hindi in the State.

The Minister said that the State Government had already asked the Central Government for a postponement of the decision on changing the official language and would further emphasise it if necessary.

The Minister, answering a supplementary, said that he was aware of the widespread feeling in the South that English should continue to be the official language for at least 25 years more.

HE HAD SEEN THE APPEAL ISSUED TO THE PRIME MINISTER BY SOME EMINENT PERSONS OF THE STATE ON THE SUBJECT, HE SAID.

The Minister stated that the question of asking various Central Government offices located in the State to transact business in Tamil would arise only when the Centre decided to change over to Hindi as the official language.

If the Madras Government made a recommendation that Tamil should be the language for transaction of business in Central Government offices located here, it would amount to their acceptance of the transaction of such business in Hindi in other States.

He did not think all the other States had accepted Hindi as the official language of the country.

This was a complicated and ticklish problem. That was why he had emphasised the need for a dispassionate consideration of the matter by all concerned before coming to a decision.

He proposed to consult leaders of all parties in the House shortly and then do the needful.—UPI.

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

COTTON PRICES DECLINE ON INCREASED SELLING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

IN view of increased arrivals of cotton in upcountry markets, the market declined on unloading.

The forward cotton market was quiet with increased selling. Upcountry arrivals were about 13000 carts.

At the opening March was quoted at Rs. 695-8 against the previous closed at Rs. 697-8.

There was renewed selling and the market after declining at Rs. 693-8 steadied at Rs. 694-8.

Later on there was increased selling and absence of buying resulted in further decline.

In the ready cotton market there was limited business.

The market closed as under:—I CC March opening Rs. 695, highest Rs. 695-4, lowest Rs. 692, close Rs. 693.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, Nov. 9.

Coiryarn beppore Rs 175-185 quilandy Rs 165-195 fibre garbled Rs 160 ungarbled Rs 140.

Coconuts raw husked Rs 160 unhusked Rs 180 dry Rs 195 coconut oil Rs 670 copra office Rs 452.50 dilpasand Rs 467.50 Madrasnottam Rs 465.

Pepper wynaad Rs 635 country Rs 620 dryginger Rs 260 coffee robusta Rs 185.

Timber pali Rs 60-67.50 junglewood Rs 40.00 vellapine Rs 60-62.50 benteak Rs 40-55 teak Rs 120-130 mango Rs 3.50-53.75 teak Rs 30-32.50 rosewood Rs 20-25.

Calcutta Markets

CALCUTTA, Nov 9.

Silver: open 179-10 close 179-11 high 179-15 low 179-9 silver Ticl closed 179-11 Gold acid 104-8 Iron 18.64 Silver arrival 8 offtake 8 bars Gold arrival 1500 offtake 1500 tolas.

Jute B Twills 114.90 Hessian 41.60 Jute 28.75 D W Flour 136.00.

Colombo Tea Sale

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

At this week's auction, 4,831,600 lb. originally advertised for October 28 were disposed of.

Demand at the opening was hesitant but later became active.

Nuwara Eliya Teas: There was a limited selection which sold at slightly dearer rates.

High Grown Teas: Quality from Western Districts showed a slight improvement but Uva teas generally were declining. There was a strong and active demand at advancing rates for all grades. Broken grades were generally 10 to 20 cents per lb dearer.

Medium Grown Teas: After a quiet opening demand became very strong and prices of the better brokens advanced about 10 cents per lb with Low Medium sorts 10 to 20 cents per lb. dearer. Orange Pekoes were about 5 to 10 cents per lb up, while Pekoes were firm to dearer. It was noticeable that the Russian buyer was more active than in the previous week on these types.

Low Grown Teas: Small leaf brokens were about 5 cents per lb dearer, with Middle Eastern types irregular but about steady. Leaf grades were unchanged.

Fannings: Good liquoring Fannings were again dearer but Medium sorts inclined easier, with the plainer sorts down 10 to 15 cents per lb. Low Grown Fannings also declined 10 cents per lb but tippy sorts remained firm.

Off Grades: All useful liquoring sorts met with a strong demand at dearer rates.—NAFEN.

IRAN STEPS UP TEA OUTPUT

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The outturn of Iranian tea during the current year is estimated at 6,000 tons, according to information received here.

This shows an increase of 1,000 tons over the average production of about 5,000 tons in the past years.

The increase in production is attributed to the encouragement given by the Iranian Government to the indigenous industry. The acreage under tea in Iran was also reported to have increased recently.

The growing production of tea in Iran, it is felt, will have an adverse effect on tea exports from India as Iran was an important outlet of quality Indian teas. Iran's offtake from this country totalled 8,150,000 lb. in 1956 and 10,550,000 lb in 1955.

Furthermore, Iran is reported to have entered the export market on a small scale, and in July this year 200 tons of Iranian tea were sold on London account. An equal quantity from Kuwait and Egypt was also sold in the London auctions.—NAFEN.

COCHIN TEA SALE

COCHIN, Nov. 9.

At Tea Sale No. 29 held here this week, approximately 1,800,000 lb were on offer.

The sale opened to a better general demand and in particular buyers showed interest in low medium and medium brokens which were quoted dearer.

There was a useful enquiry for black leaf fannings and these types advanced slightly. All other low medium and medium fannings were irregular and occasionally easier.

Best liquoring teas met with some competition and prices were often dearer.

There was rather less enquiry for whole leaf grades and in particular Orange Pekoes were difficult of sale.

Quotations per lb were as follows: Plain B.P. Rs. 1.35; Low medium Rs. 1.38 to Rs. 1.55; Medium Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 1.78; Good Medium Rs. 1.80 to Rs. 2.05; and Quality Rs. 2.25 to 3.95.—NAFEN.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

The produce market was quiet today with limited business. There was more inclination to unload as a meeting is called to check the rise on Tuesday.

In the meantime arrivals are increasing in Nizam district and naturally selling pressure is increasing.

Yesterday London market was quiet with a loss of £1½ in castor oil and shillings ten in linseed oil quotation.

Groundnuts February delivery opened at Rs. 165-14 and after declining at Rs. 165-8 rallied at Rs. 165-12. December delivery was quoted at Rs. 33-6.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 1566-12 and steadied at Rs. 156-8.

There was increased selling in Linseed which declined at Rs. 31-10 against yesterday's close at Rs. 32.

GROUNDNUTS: Khandesh New Rs 34-14 Nizam New Bold Rs 34-2 Dec Rs 33-5.

CASTORSEEDS Madras Rs 33-4 Kanpur Rs 31-12 Gujarat Rs 33-4.

LINSEED Ready Rs 30-12.

KARDI: Ready Rs 22-8.

KHURSANI SEEDS: Ready Rs 28-8.

OILS: Groundnut Ready Rs 19-12 November Rs 19-5 Dec Rs 19-1 Linseed Rs 16.

Castor oil Commercial Rs 18-2 BSS Rs 19-4.

Groundnuts Feb opening Rs 165.75 highest Rs 166.25 lowest Rs 165.25 close Rs 165.62.

Castorseeds May opening Rs 156.50 highest Rs 156.75 lowest Rs 155.75 close Rs 156.

Cottonseeds Feb opening Rs 106.75 highest Rs 107.25 lowest Rs 106.75 close Rs 107.

Linseed May opening Rs 31.87 highest Rs 31.87 lowest Rs 31.56 close Rs 31.81.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

CLOVES: Rs 363 Magsar Rs 381 Cassia Rs 205 Magsar Rs 211 Mercury Ready Rs 1700 Camphor Rs 5-14-0.

COPRA: Rajapuri Rs 515 Alleppy Rs 450 Copra Office Colombo Rs 425 Ginger Rs 40.

HESSIAN: Ready 45x11 N P 541 Jan-March 50. 40x8 N P 37 50x10 N P 46, 40x10 N P 48. Bags DW Rs 110/8 Dec Rs 105 B. Twist Rs 135 Twine Rs 56-8 Liverpool Rs 148.

PEPPER: Ready Rs 75 Magsar Rs 528 to 536 Maha delivery Rs 538 to 543.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

120 DULL CONE DECEMBER

Opening	808
Highest	808
Lowest	806
Close	808

40x2 STAPLE FIBRE DECEMBER

Opening	539
Highest	539
Lowest	538
Close	539
Ready 120 Japan	4 3 0
Ready 150 Japan	4 3 0
Ready 120 Italy	4 8 0
Ready 150 Italy	4 4 0

Plea For More Funds For Tourist Publicity

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The need for making larger provision for expenditure on publicity to attract tourists has been emphasised by the export Promotion Committee in its report.

The report points out that the publicity budget of the British Holidays and Travel Association is roughly Rs. 8,000,000 a year, of France Rs. 9,000,000, of Italy Rs. 6,500,000 and of Japan Rs. 5,000,000. The budget allocation for Indian tourist publicity abroad for 1957-58 is roughly Rs. 2,500,000.

The Committee suggests that these allocations have to be increased with a view to enabling the opening of Indian tourist offices abroad and disseminate more tourist information and publicity.

The earnings from tourism for India at present are about Rs. 130,000,000 and the Committee says that with improved facilities it should be possible to increase the same to Rs. 500,000,000 per year.—NAFEN.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Nov. 9.

Ready wheat Rs 16 to 17 Gram Rs 12 Barley Rs 10.44 Bejhar Rs 10 Maize Rs 12.37 Bajra Rs 13.50 Jowar Rs 9 to 10.50 Guwar Rs 13 Rice Basmati Rs 27 to 29.50 Coarse Rs 19 Peas Dara Green Rs 11.19 White Rs 11.50 Matar dal Rs 12.59 Arhar Rs 11.19 Arhar dal Rs 14.94 Urd Rs 17.50 to 19.50 Moong Rs 17 to 18 Masor Rs 15

Trade stocks wheat 28 Gram 54 Jowar 4 Bejhar 14 Peas 33 Arhar 73 khattias.

Gur Pansera Rs 13 to 13.50 Old Rs 11 Crystal sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs 32.87 Simbhauli Rs 32.87 Daurala Rs 33.12 to 33.87 Mansoorpur Rs 33.06 to 33.75 Rampur Rs 33.50 to 33.50 Retail Rs 36.50 Khandsari Rs 27 to 31.50.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs 30 Taramira Rs 22 G nut Rs 15.25 Cottonseed Rs 13.62 Mustard oil Rs 82 G nut Rs 61.50 Vegetable Products Rs 35.75 Oilcake Rs 12.25.

Futures opening Peas Mangsir Rs 11.14 Peas Jeth Rs 11.34 Arhar Mangsir Rs 11.25 Jeth Rs 11.87 Bajra Posh Rs 13.51 Maize Posh Rs 12.50 Urd Maha Rs 17.87 Moong Maha Rs 15.69 Gur Fagun Rs 12.26.

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.

The Bullion market was steady this morning on moderate buying and scattered short covering.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 183-12 against yesterday's close at Rs. 183-6. Ready silver was annas ten under forward at Rs. 183-2.

Business in forward gold was done at Rs. 108-3 against the last close at Rs. 108-1. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 108-2 and Sovereigns were priced at Rs. 70-2.

Later on silver after being quoted at Rs. 183-15 declined on increased selling and closed as under:—

Ready silver	.....	183	0 0
Forward	.....	183	10 0
Ready gold	.....	108	2 0
Forward	.....	108	3 0
Sovereigns	.....	70	2 0

Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Due to fortnightly settlement the local stock exchange was officially closed today.

Sentiment seemed to be quiet in office to office transactions. Tata Steel Ordinaries being quoted at Rs. 164 and Indian Irons at Rs. 18.92.

Calcutta Share Bazar Closed

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Calcutta stock exchange was closed today and will remain closed on all Saturdays.

American Markets

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

COPPER: Dec 24.75 Jan high 24.84 low 24.75 close 24.81 March 24.91 May 24.96 July 25.01 Sept 25.06 Oct 25.09 sales 17 lots.

ZINC: Nov 9.06 Dec 9.11 Jan 9.18 March 9.28 May 9.35 July 9.40 Sept 7.42 Oct 9.45.

LEAD: Dec 12.45 Jan 12.56 March 12.65 Oct 12.75.

TIN: Nov 88.50 March May 88.75

WOOL: Dec 165.2 Dec 165.7 March 165.5 May 164.6 July 162.5 Oct 165.5 Dec 164.6 March 162.5 grease wool Dec 137.3 March 135.4 May 133 July 131.8 Oct 130.5 Dec 129.1 March 128.

CHICAGO: Dec 219-3/4 March 224-3/4 May 221-3/8 July 199-7/8 Sept 200-5/8.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Nov. 8

Futures advanced as unfavourably weather reports and trade expectations of lower Government crop report prompted trade buying and short covering.

Futures which had been unchanged to slightly higher prior to Government report tacked on small additional gains after report was issued.

The drop of 13,000 bales production prospects did not raise fears among traders of a short crop since only domestic consumption is expected to come out of the new crop supplies.

Active deliveries in futures dropped back about 50 cents per bale from the peaks they reached right after the Government report. Selling met only limited trade demand.

New York closed unchanged up one to five points.

New Orleans closed unchanged up to five points.

NEW YORK

	High	Low	Close
December	35.40	35.16	35.25
March	35.43	35.25	35.37
May	35.44	35.25	35.38
July	34.99	34.78	34.91
October	33.79	33.53	33.73
December	33.66	33.45	33.66
March	33.69	33.51	33.64
Spot			35.50

NEW ORLEANS

December	35.35	35.17	35.25
March	35.40	35.20	35.38
May	35.44	35.23	35.40
July	35.00	34.79	34.95
October	33.78	33.50	33.72
December	33.70	33.50	33.63
March			33.64
Spot			34.10

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

Profit taking before the week end trended the market steady today. The transactions were moderate and their volume smaller than yesterday.

At the close the industrial index showed at 434.12 a loss of 4.79 that of the rails at 107.19 a loss of 1.36 and that of the utilities at 64.85 a loss of 1.36 and that of the utilities at 64.85 a loss of 0.12 after a gain of 0.02.

2,140,000 shares changed hands of which 340,000 during the last hall hour.

Gen. Electric 59-3/4 Gen. Motors 36-1/2 XD U. S. Steel 53-1/2 U. S. Steel pref. 137-1/4 Anaconda 45-1/2.

A portrait of Mr. B. M. Chinai was unveiled on Friday by the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, Mr. S. K. Patil at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall.

U.S. MISSILE TO LAUNCH SATELLITE

WASHINGTON, November 9

SECRETARY of Defence, Neil McLeroy, yesterday ordered the United States army to use a modified version of its "Jupiter-C" rocket to launch an artificial satellite.

The "Jupiter-C" is an intermediate range (1,500 miles) ballistic missile.

The Pentagon did not give the date when the army, in co-operation with the "Vanguard" experts, would atempt to launch the satellite.

A brief statement by the Defence Department said that McLeroy had decided to institute a new programme in order to provide supplementary means for launching an artificial satellite in connection with the International Geophysical Year.

NO CHANGE

The announcement added that the second satellite would contain a radio transmitter whose signals would be picked up by the "Minitrack" automatic recording system, and that nothing had been changed as to the dates announced for the "Vanguard" project.

The "Jupiter-C" is regarded as one of the most highly developed among the 38 varied missles at the disposal of the three armed services of the United States.

In his radio-televised speech on Thursday, President Eisenhower, without naming the "Jupiter-C" confirmed that it has a range of 3,500 miles (5,600 kilometres).—UPI-AFP.

ECONOMICS OF CIGARETTE EXPORTS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Government of India has been requested by the Export Promotion Committee to examine the economics of cigarette exports from India.

The Committee says that the present manufacturers of cigarettes in India are all affiliates of foreign firms and consequently they are more interested in producing for domestic consumption than for export.

No private Indian businessman or group of businessmen have so far been able to set up cigarette factories of a size that can compete with the products of foreign manufacturers.

According to trade circles, if the State were to embark on this venture, cigarettes could be produced very cheaply and substantial quantities could be exported. But as the relevant data were not available before the Committee, the suggestion is made that Government should study the implications of this scheme.—NAFEN.

British Experts Arrive

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two British experts who are to advise the Indian Government on methods of improving the working of Indian ports, arrived here yesterday.

This morning they paid a visit to the Port Trust Railway marshalling yard, and later had talks with Port Trust officials.

They will be here till Wednesday when they will leave for New Delhi.

The leader of the team, Sir Eric Milborne, left for England some time ago after talks with officials in New Delhi.

Pilgrims Stranded: Bus Strike

MUZAFFARPUR, Nov. 9.

Drivers and conductors of 25 buses, detailed to ply between Muzaffarpur and Hajipur on account of the extra passenger traffic created by the Sonepur Mela, went on strike on Thursday evening in protest against magistrates checking them en route and convicting several on the spot for overloading their vehicles.

No bus from Hajipur has reached here since the strike began and thousands of pilgrims who depended on the bus service are stranded at Sonepur.—UPI.

Enquiry Into Protection For Fine Chemicals

NEW DELHI, Nov 9.

The Government of India have requested the Tariff Commission to enquire into the question of protection to the Para-Aminosalicylic Acid (pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals) industry in India.

Persons or firms interested in the industry or in any industry using this acid who desire that their views should be considered by the Commission, should write to the Secretary, Tariff Commission.

India Refutes Charge In British Press

LONDON, November 9.

MR. T. SWAMINATHAN, Minister (Economic) of the High Commission of India, deplored in a statement published here yesterday that suggestions had been made in the British Press that India has been doing something reprehensible in drawing upon her sterling balances for her Second Five-Year Plan.'

Mr. Swaminathan stated: "It would be as well to remind readers in Britain that a large part of the Sterling Balances were accumulated during the war by making supplies representing a considerable contribution to the Allies efforts, and that it had been stated publicly by the then Government that those balances were intended to be used after the war for the economic development of India.—UPI-AFP.

HURRICANE KILLS 14

ALEXANDRIA, (Louisiana), Nov. 9.

FOURTEEN persons were reported on Friday killed and some 200 others injured in a hurricane which ripped across Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi on Thursday night.

The hurricane, accompanied by heavy rains, did damage estimated at several million dollars and levelled an entire district of Alexandria.—UPI-AFP.

KRUSCHEV WARNS BRITISH M. P.

LONDON, November 9.

SOVIET Communist Party Chief Nikita Kruschev warned a Conservative British M. P. that the United States, Japan and West Germany were attempting to "squeeze" British goods out of the world market, the M. P., Cyril Osborne, said yesterday.

Osborne, who was briefing the House of Commons on a talk which he had with Kruschev in Moscow recently, said Kruschev told him that Soviet and British trade were complementary, and could be increased without injuring each other.

KRUSCHEV SAID THE SOVIET UNION WOULD PAY IN GOLD BUT HE WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE RESTRICTIONS OF THE STRATEGIC LIST. HE WANTED TO BUY WHAT HE WANTED, NOT WHAT THE UNITED STATES SAID BRITAIN COULD SELL, OSBORNE ADDED.

Osborne said Kruschev agreed to his proposal for setting up Soviet-British exchanges of productivity teams similar to those which "brought British and American workers together."—UPI-AFP.

Index Number Of Wholesale Prices

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) fell by 0.2 per cent to 108.9 during the week ended October 26, 1957 as compared with 109.1 (Revised) for the earlier week. The monthly average for October 1957 to worked out to 108.9 as against 109.5 for the previous month and 106.7 for October 1956.

Rossellini Plans Return To India, Ingrid For U.K.

ROME, November 9.

ROBERTO ROSSELLINI is returning to India shortly and on Sunday Ingrid Bergman will leave for London where she is to begin a new film, it is reported.

The final parting of the ways for them came on Wednesday.

Rossellini would go to India "in about two weeks' time," Ingrid Bergman said.

Later, she herself will go to Formosa to make her first American film since she married him.

"Incompatibility of character," was the ground of the separation order granted by a Rome magistrate to the pair whose romance eight years ago shocked America where she was a top star.

AT STROMBOLI

A lovely Swedish-born Ingrid fell in love with Rossellini when he was directing her in a film on Italy's volcanic island of Stromboli. She announced her intention to leave her first husband, Dr. Lindstrom, for Rossellini.

Three months before the marriage was dissolved, she gave birth to a son. That was in February, 1950. In May Ingrid and Rossellini married.

In America, there were threats to ban her films.

Ingrid turned away from Hollywood and made films in Europe. The marriage appeared ideally happy until a few months ago reports suggested that all was not well. Rossellini's name was linked with an Indian woman. Both he and Ingrid dismissed the suggestion that their romance was ending.

When Rossellini returned from India and rejoined Ingrid in Paris 18 days ago, she said: "We are in love, nothing can come between us."

Rossellini described himself as "happy."

It is now revealed that their decision to part was made 10 days later on October 31.

In a statement to their lawyer the couple explained the difficulties of continuing their life together — "the different directions which our artistic faculties have taken during the past two years have also been affected by the difference in viewpoint and interests which divided us."—NAFEN.

Expansion Of Jute Production In China

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Production of jute in China has been stepped up considerably as a result of measures taken by that country's Government, according to reliable information available here.

The area under jute in 1956 was placed at 286,529 acres, compared to only 69,160 acres in 1949.

Similarly, production of jute also rose from 207,200 bales in 1949 to 1,439,200 bales last year.

The most remarkable achievement of China in the matter of jute cultivation has been the enormous increase in yield, which amounted to 5.02 bales per acre last year compared to slightly less than 3 bales per acre in 1949. The per-acre yield in India and even in Pakistan hardly exceeds 3 bales.

The very high per-acre yield in China is attributed to the care taken by Chinese cultivators to grow jute under high fertility conditions.

China's jute production is claimed to be almost sufficient for the requirement of the ten jute mills now in operation in that country. Only a small quantity of jute is imported into China from Pakistan for mixing in order to improve the quality of jute manufactures.—NAFEN.

Hyderabad Oilseeds

HYDERABAD, Nov 9.

Castorseed May open 151.00 high 151.25 low 151.00 close 151.00.

Groundnut oil Dec: open 16.00 high 16.03 low 15.93 close 15.97.

Ready rates: Castorseed 71.50 G nut ready 55.00 Castor oil ready 15.75 G nut oil ready 16.00.—UPI.

Rocket With Speed Of Light Planned

MOSCOW, November 9.

SOVIET rocket specialist Professor K. Stanyukovitch said yesterday that in time Soviet scientists would build "photon rockets whose speed will approach that of light."

In an article in the newspaper "Sovietsky Flot," the scientist said that the creation of artificial satellites had forced scientists to consider the building of new rocket motors.

"I have in mind photon rockets capable of developing cosmic speed close to that of light," Professor Stanyukovitch said.

The conquest of space by man opened grandiose perspectives because the sun was an inexhaustible source of energy that could be fairly simply turned into any other form of energy, he said.

He added: "The successes of science will permit, in time, to realise this daring dream."

Elsewhere in his article, Professor Stanyukovitch disclosed that a liquid fuel was now being used in the rocket which carried the Soviet Sputnik to their orbits.

The scientist added that the present Soviet successes in the use of atomic energy "open great possibilities for the creation of atomic motors which would noticeably simplify the problems of flight to other planets."

WEATHER STATIONS

A Soviet Sputnik permitting a weather map to be drawn up in ten minutes will fly in space in five years, replacing "thousands of weather stations," Soviet meteorologist N. F. Helmholtz reported yesterday.

In an article in the newspaper "Kazakhstan Pravda," Helmholtz said that such a Sputnik would fly at an altitude of 3,000 kilometres and would be equipped with a colour television camera with a "synoptic eye" covering a quarter of the arth's surface.

Weather stations would constantly transmit by means of colour cameras and radar, information on the temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, etc.

The telescopic television camera on the Sputnik would pick up the images from the weather stations and relay them immediately to a central station.

In ten minutes a weather map would be drawn up, Helmholtz said.

AHEAD OF SPUTNIK

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts): John Reinhart, Assistant Director of the Smithsonian Astrophisical Observatory, reported seeing an object which seemed to be travelling between ten and 15 seconds ahead of the second Soviet earth satellite.

The observatory gave no explanation, merely describing the object as like a little star much dimmer than the main body of the Sputnik.

According to observatory calculations the distance between the object and the satellite was about 50 to 75 miles.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

WASHINGTON: The steering committee of the American "National Science Foundation" yesterday voted a motion recognising that the launching of the two Soviet satellites could be considered as "a great scientific and technical achievement."

The motion added: "This event is dramatic evidence of the rapidly accelerating pace in the advance of science and technology."

AMERICAN SATELLITE

The United States Navy's "Vanguard" satellite programme has been given higher priority by the Defence Department since the Soviet Union launched its two satellites, the programme director, Dr. John Hagen, said today.

Hagen speaking at a news conference said the navy was now receiving added co-operation from the two other armed services, the army and the air force.

American scientists still planned to launch a small test satellite next month and three others thereafter Hagen added.

He said the first scientifically-instrumented satellite would be launched in March.

Hagen said five other "definite satellites" would be launched by the United States next year.—UPI-AFP.

Ike's 'Amen,' Too Early

GERMANTOWN, (Maryland), Nov. 9.

President Eisenhower today expressed the hope that "the course of atomic explosions will pass from man's knowledge" and that only the good resulting from nuclear power would remain.

The President spoke at the inauguration of the new 13,000,000 dollar hearquarters of the Federal Atomic Energy Commission in Germantown, before an audience of 2,000 persons.

The President came from Washington by helicopter to inaugurate the building, but returned by road because or porr weather.

The ceremony was attended by Admiral Lewis Strauss, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.—UPI-AFP.

U. K. Parliamentary Delegation

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The United Kingdom's strong and influential delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference which opens in Delhi on December 2 already has assembled in London in preparation for departure by air for Karachi.

The delegation has a pre-conference tour beginning at Karachi on Monday which will take in, additionally, various parts of India and Ceylon.—NAFEN.

BIRLA GROUP IN ZURICH

ZURICH, Nov. 9.

A group of Indian business men, led by the industrialist Mr. G. D. Birla, arrived in Zurich on Friday from Dusseldorf for a visit of several days to Switzerland.

No detailed programme has been announced for the visit, which is a private one.—UPI-AFP.

Nizam's Deposit In London Bank

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Legal circles are inclined to think that one outcome of the House of Lords ruling of yesterday that the Nizam of Hyderabad cannot sue for the sum of over £1,000,000 sterling deposited in the Westminister Bank here because "it would infringe Pakistan's sovereign rights,' might mean that the money may lie stagnant in the Bank for ever.

In September 1948, the Nizam's representative in London transferred the money into an account bearing the name of the then Pakistan High Commissioner, Ibrahim Rahimtoola.—NAFEN.

Kher Memorial Fund Trust

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, who is the chairman of the Kher Smarak Nidhi Samiti, has executed a trust deed to-day for Kher Memorial Fund.

The other trustees are Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, chairman, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, Minister for Labour Government of Bombay, Mr. Purshotum Kanji, chairman, State Finance Corporation, and Mr. Markandrai Mehta, chairman Village Industries Association.

An amount of over Rs 50,000 has already been collected and they expect to collect over one lakh of rupees.

The donations to this trust are exempt from Income tax.

All donations must be sent to the Treasurer Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta at Mistry Bhavan, Dinsha Mehta at Mistry Bhavan, Dinshaw Wachha Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE HIND BANK LIMITED

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upto Rs. 25,000

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NEW VALUATION RULES FOR ESTATE DUTY

NEW DELHI, November 9.

IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THE ESTATE DUTY ACT, 1953, THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE HAVE AMENDED THE ESTATE DUTY RULES, 1953. TO INCLUDE TWO NEW RULES, NAMELY, RULES 39 AND 40.

The new rules prescribe the procedure to be followed when any question of valuation of property, which is the subject of an appeal is referred to the arbitration of two valuers under the Estate Duty Act.

The Act itself provides that in the event of the two valuers failing to reach an agreed decision, the matter should be referred to a third valuer.

According to the new rules, the appellant who wishes to make such a reference has to submit an application, in the prescribed form, nominating one of the two valuers to be appointed for the purpose.

He has also to deposit in the Treasury the costs of arbitration within one month from the date of such application.

The rules require the valuers to give a hearing to the appellant as well as to the department before they decide the question of valuation.

The final decision of the valuers will be communicated to the Central Board of Revenue and to the appellant.

Lajpatrai's Death Anniversary

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, will unveil a portrait of late Lala Lajpatrai at a public meeting at Chowpathy on November 17, in commemoration of the twenty-ninth death anniversary of the great Indian patriot, who died on November 17, 1928, as a result of severe lathi blows that he had received by a British officer while demonstrating against the Simon Commission at Lahore.

Lala Jagannath, chairman of the Railway Commission, Bombay, and a close associate of Lajpatrai who was addressing the press here today recalled the services that Lajpatrai had rendered in the freedom movement of the country and said that the occasion of his death anniversary should be fittingly celebrated.

The meeting, organised by Desh Sevak Smarak Sabha, will be presided over by Mr. K. K. Shah, president of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee, and will be addressed by many State Ministers and prominent citizens.

The press conference was attended among others by Mr. M. Y. Nurrie, a former Mnister of the State and a member of the Lala Lajpatrai Death Anniversary Committee.

Handloom Aid To Khadi Weavers Also

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, today assured the Khadi and Village Industries Board that the Government of India would examine afresh the question of affording assistance to weavers of Khadi on the same lines as that offered to the handloom weavers.

He personally thought that there would be no difficulty in extending the aid to handloom weavers engaged in weaving only handspun yarn.

Such aid could be extended to the weavers in composite co-operative societies of weavers and handspinners.

The Commerce Minister was speaking at the resumed meeting of the Khadi and Village Industries Board here this afternoon. The Minister was welcomed by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, chairman, who referred to the efforts that were being made to bring weavers of Khadi and spinners on the Ambar Charkha into the co-operative organisation.

Mr. Morarji Desai said: "I am convinced that the development of Khadi industry is fundamental to national progress. This does not mean that there is no room for the development of big-scale industries particularly industries like steel production and manufacture of machines.

Penal Clause In Journalists Legislation

BANGALORE, Nov. 9.

Mr. S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, told a Press conference here this morning that stage had come for the Government to consider whether it was necessary to provide penal provision in the Working Journalists' Act, for non-implementation of provisions thereof, by the newspaper managements.

The Chief Minister, referring to the decision of the Andhra Pradesh Government to urge the Union Government to provide a penal provision in the act, so that it could be effectively enforced, told Pressmen that the Government had their entire sympathy with the Working Journalists.

The government, he said, had taken note of the present situation.

He also felt that if it became necessary such a penal provision in the act would have to be incorporated.—UPI.

Stamp Exhibition For Children

NEW DELHI, November 9.

A postage stamp exhibition for children—the first of its kind in the country—will be opened in New Delhi on November 14, as part of the nation-wide celebrations of Children's Day.

The exhibition, to be held in the Stamp Centenary Hall, Janpath, will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister.

Special stamps symbolising three important aspects of the child welfare movement, nutrition, education and recreation, will be issued on the same day.—UPI.

U.S. Embassies Will Have Science Aids

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, will soon appoint a special adviser for scientific questions, the State Department officials said today.

The officials said also that the main U.S. embassies throughout the world will include scientific attaches among their personnel.

The post of Special Assistant for Scientific Affairs was created in 1950, but has been vacant for almost four years.

Authoritative American circles indicated that the U.S. had not named scientific attaches to its embassies because of budgetary reasons.

The same circles stressed the difficulties of recruiting scientific specialists among university personnel.

They said that these specialists were authorised to leave the universities only for short periods, while scientific attaches should be able to exercise their functions for at least two or three years.

The question of the choice of the State Department's Scientific Adviser will be discussed with Dr. James Killian, President Eisenhower's new assistant for scientific and technological questions, they said.—UPI.

Pakistan Bans Magazine

KARACHI, November 9.

Pakistan Government is reported to have decided to ban publication of the monthly magazine "Mirror" for a period of six months.

The journal had written articles strongly criticising the President. It had also alleged that the President wanted to establish dictatorship in Pakistan.—UPI.

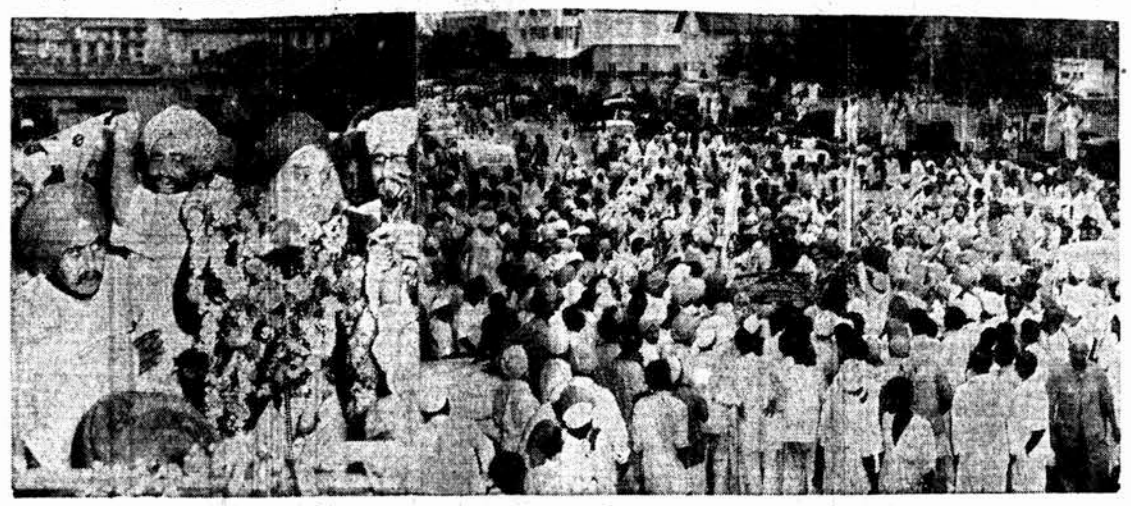
Finance Ministers' Conference

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The strain on the country's resources in implementing the Second Five-Year Plan vis-a-vis paucity of foreign exchange will be discussed at a two-day conference of Finance Ministers of States to be held in Delhi on November 17 and 18.

The conference will be presided over by the Union Finance Minister, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.—UPI

RECEPTION TO PUNJAB LEADER



Master Tara Singh (garlanded, left) was accorded a warm reception at the Bombay Central station by the Sikh community (right) on his arrival in Bombay.

Legislators Visit Koyna Project

HELWAK, (N. Satara), Nov. 9.

The party of Bombay Legislators, now on a tour of Bombay and Poona Divisions, visited the Koyna Project yesterday.

They were taken round the water supply and power generation works for the benefit of about a thousand families inhabiting the project colony.

The legislators watched the actual excavation operations and various other aspects of work in progress at the Koyna project.

The party also visited the underground head race tunnel which, on completion of the project, will carry water supply.

Later, in the afternoon, the legislators paid a visit to the site of the power house and other establishments at Pophali.

Suggestion Is No Ruling

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9

Can the Speaker offer comments on behalf of the Government and make references to individuals not present in the house?

This question was posed in the Andhra Pradesh Assembly today by a Congress member, Mr. A. C. Subba Reddy, who sought a ruling from the chair, when the Speaker, Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao had intervened during question time and said: 'The Andhra Pradesh Government considered study of Hindi (by students) necessary and it does not agree with Rajaji (Mr. C. Rajagopalachari).'

The Speaker ruled that he was entitled to make suggestions to assist the members in their deliberations.

Therefore the point of order of Mr. Subba Reddi did not arise.

"I can make suggestions to aid members in their deliberations but suggestions cannot be treated as ruling or decisions."—UPI.

Goa Outpost Blown Up

BELGAUM, November 9.

The Portuguese outpost at Bankon near the Goa-Savantwadi frontier was blown up last night by Goan underground nationalist workers, according to reports received here.

According to another report received here, Goan underground workers blew up a Portuguese military jeep near Dicholim on November 2.—UPI.

NEW DELHI, November 9.

A police constable on duty was run over by a train near Okhla yesterday. He died instantaneously.—UPI.

NEHRU ON STIR

Continued From Page 1

It was sheer narrow-mindedness and folly.

Even if one party wins, both the sides would continue to remain in the narrow ditch.

He reminded the lesson taught by Mahatma Gandhi that wrong means could not lead to good ends.

The so-called satyagraha started by the Hindi Raksha Samiti was wrong and one could see that it had already spoiled the communal atmosphere in the State.

Mr. Nehru appealed to the people to abandon mutual fights.

He regretted that when other nations were making rapid progress and were launching artificial moons, the people of India were complacent and believed they had attained all knowledge.

"Probably many of them are still to realise that a new age has begun.

"Sending a living being into outer space will be a big achievement in millions of years of man's history."

He drew attention towards the food situation in the country caused by flood and droughts and asked the wheat-eaters to give up rice for the rice-eating people.

He asked the wheat-eaters, particularly of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi, to consume as little rice as possible and appealed to the people not to waste food.—UPI.

FourStudents Held In AmbalaClash

AMBALA, November 9.

Four students were arrested in a clash which took place at the Benarsidas High School, Ambala Cantonment, today in connection with attempts of some student demonstrators to bring about a strike in the school.

Brickbatting was resorted to and two students and a police constable are stated to have received injuries.

A similar clash occurred at the Sanatan Dharam College where police resorted to lathi-charge for dispersing demonstrating students some of whom are reported to have been injured.

Business centres in Cantonment and City observed successful hartal today in response to the Hindi Raksha Samiti's call.

Fortyseven persons travelling by train from Saharanpur to Chandigarh for satyagraha were arrested and detrained at Cantonment railway station today.

Swami Atmananda, first dictator of Hindi satyagraha, and four others, travelling from Delhi to Chandigarh by the Bombay Express, for offering satyagraha at the capital on the visit of Mr. Nehru, were arrested and detrained by the police at Kurukshetra railway station.—UPI.

Hindi Samiti Men Arrested

CHANDIGARH, November 9.

Two Hindi Samiti volunteers were arrested here today for attempting to demonstrate while Mr. Nehru was passing in his car through the crowded shopping centre of Sector 22.

The two volunteers came out of the crowd and ran along Mr. Nehru's car for a length of about twenty yards before they were intercepted by police.

Shopkeepers of Chandigarh did not respond to the call for Hartal by the Hindi Raksha Samiti.

Not a single shop was closed.

Even those known to be sympathetic to the Hindi movement opened their shops.

Four volunteers were arrested early this morning near the Arya Samaj temple.—UPI.

The Madras Government proposes to enact legislation soon to prohibit the slaughter of cows and other useful animals.

Work For Good Of World, Urges Prasad

BOMBAY, Saturday.

President Dr. Rajendra Prasad asked humanitarians today to make such a choice that would do good not only to humanity but to the entire world.

The president was speaking at a dinner at the P. M. Hindu Gymkhana given in his honour and other delegates attending the 15th World Vegetarian Congress.

Dr. Prasad said that Indians always believed that there was no distinction between one kind of life and another.

But he had found to his dismay that sometimes some people preferred helping animals rather than men.

This, he said, was due to their long heritage which made no distinction between one kind of life and another and which did not countenance the theory that everything that lived was for the benefit of man.

Dr. Prasad hoped that Indians as a people and as a class would be able to make the choice so as to be able to do good to themselves and to others, to serve not only humanity but the entire world.

LEAGUE'S ROLE

Speaking about the Bombay Humanitarian League, President Prasad said that the league was rendering valuable services.

He came in contact with the League organisers in 1934 when they offered their services in Bihar where a devastating earthquake had caused untold sufferings not only to human beings but also to animals.

The President was welcomed by Mr. Ganapatishankar Desai, president of the League.

On behalf of the delegates, Mrs. Clarence Gasque, president of the Congress and Mr. Jeffery L. Rudd spoke.

Murder Suspect Is Remanded

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hiralal Babulal Motiram, who was alleged to be responsible for murdering a young woman, Fatimabai, at Adarsh Lodge, Duncan Road, on Wednesday last, and severing her head which was later recovered from the seashore near Raj Bhavan, was remanded to custody by Presidency Magistrate A. A. Shelim at Mazagaon Court.

The motive for the murder was believed to be jealousy, as Hiralal felt that Fatimabai would run away with another man.

Police said that the accused and the deceased came to stay at the Lodge on Monday last in Cabin number 17, where they stayed till Wednesday.

At 1 a.m. on Wednesday the Manager of the Lodge, peeped through the window of the Cabin and saw the woman on the bed with a pool of blood beneath it.

He immediately reported the matter to the police who arrived and broke open the door.

They recovered a large-sized chopper beneath the cot, which was believed to be the instrument with which the crime was committed.

50 Gold Bars Chinese Woman Seized From

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fifty bars of gold each weighing ten tolas and bearing foreign marks were seized by the officers of the Rummaging Division of the Bombay Customs from the residence of a Chinese woman, Mrs. Y. Huan Hsi at Kamathipura yesterday.

She has been detained for interrogation.

Besides the gold bars the Customs officials also recovered sovereigns of the value of Rs. 10,000 and currency worth Rs. 27,000 from her house.

The Customs officials believe that the woman's husband who is a carpenter working on ships returns after each voyage with gold from foreign ports allegedly for disposal in the city through his wife.

Asoka Mehta Files Nomination

MUZAFFARPUR, Nov. 9.

Mr. Asoka Mehta (PSP) and Mr. Keshava Prasad Agarwal (RSP) yesterday filed their nomination papers for the by-election to the Muzaffarpur parliamentary ceonstituency rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Shyamnandan Sahai.

Today is the last day for filing nomination papers.—UPI.

CORPORATION BUDGET

Continued from Page 1

Efforts were being made to accelerate the Housing Programme of the Corporation.

A total sum of Rs. 1.36.08 lakhs was set aside for the purpose under the Budgets "A", "B", "D" and "F".

Of this amount Loan Funds equalled Rs. 66.21 lakhs while a sum of Rs. 69.87 lakhs would be appropriated for Slum Clearance work.

Regarding the expenditure on primary education, the Commissioner pointed out that a deficit of Rs. 25,00 lakhs would be left even after the contributions from Budgets "A", "D" and "F", for the year 1958-59.

To make ad hoc contributions from the other Budgets to Budget "E" (Budget for Education), an amendment to the Municipal Act would have to be made by a sanction from the Government.

He also suggested certain other measures which the Municipal authorities were entitled to take on their own. One of these was the increase in the General Tax.

The General Tax stood at 17 per cent today. This percentage was levied from 1952-53 onwards. The previous increase in General Tax was made in 1945-46 from 12 per cent to 14 per cent.

CLOSING BALANCE

The closing balance for 1958-59 was calculated at Rs. 4.96 lakhs taking into account the opening balance on April 1, 1958 of Rs. 55.04 lakhs.

With the proposed increases in General and Halalkore Taxes the closing balance was set at Rs. 27.81 lakhs.

Further, after taking into account the estimated saving of Rs. 40.00 lakhs in grants which normally occur, the closing balance will be Rs. 67.81 lakhs.

An amount of Rs. 5,45.75 lakhs was allocated for the Loan Works programme for the ensuing year for works already in progress and new works to be undertaken.

Of this expenditure, Rs. 4,40.48 is for works in progress, Rs. 76.72 lakhs for new works, Rs. 14.80 lakhs for plant and machinery to be purchased out of Advances from Special Funds.

For financing capital expenditure a loan of Rs. 5,50.00 lakhs is proposed leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,79.99 lakhs, which is proposed to be left uncovered as the actuals of expenditure is expected to fall short of the estimates.

Provision for works considered urgent has been made in the Budget Estimates in anticipation of the sanction of the Works Committee and the Corporation to the Plans and Estimates.

Under Budget "B" the Commissioner estimated an income of Rs. 1,33.33 lakhs as against Rs. 1,33.30 in the current year.

The expenditure under the heading of General account of Budget "B" was calculated at Rs. 1,35.34 lakhs in 1958-59 as against Rs. 1,33,85 for 1957-58.

In the Capital Account head Rs. 81.69 lakhs were set aside for expenditure on improvements and street schemes.

Intensive slum clearance projects will be taken in hand in areas like Kamathipura, and construction of tenements especially in labour areas.

The estimates of income and expenditure under Budget "D" for the suburbs for the year 1958-59 showed a deficit of Rs. 39.59 lakhs.

The income was estimated at Rs. 1.93.57 lakhs against and expenditure of Rs. 2.33.16 lakhs

The deficit can be met from the opening balance of Rs. 60.45 lakhs.

SUBURBS TOO

The estimated closing balance was calculated at Rs. 14.66 lakhs after deducting advance for plant and machinery, and with the shortfall in estimated expenditure the closing balance would rise to Rs. 27.16 lakhs.

An increase in General and Halalkore Tax by one per cent each was also proposed for the suburbs which was expected to yield together a sum of Rs. 7.16 lakhs.

The Budget Estimates "F" for the newly merged areas showed a surplus of Rs. 2.25 lakhs—expenditure being Rs. 42.03 lakhs while income was worked out at Rs. 44.28 lakhs.

The tax on houses and lands in Malad, Mulund, Borivli Goregaon and Dahisar and the consolidated tax in Kandivli was proposed to be replaced by the general Tax equal to the above taxes prevailing in these places.

A flat Halalkore Tax at three per cent of the rateable value was also proposed to be levied in these areas.

UN Debates New Resolution On South Africa

NEW YORK, November 9.

WHEN THE SPECIAL POLITICAL COMMITTEE CONVENED YESTERDAY TO CONTINUE THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF TREATMENT OF PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGIN IN THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, IT HAD BEFORE IT A NEW DRAFT RESOLUTION SUBMITTED JOINTLY BY IRAN, MEXICO, THE PHILIPPINES AND YUGOSLAVIA.

Referring to the General Assembly resolution of January 30, 1957, and to the reports of the Governments of India, the draft resolution would have the General Assembly:

1) Note that both India and Pakistan have reiterated their readiness to pursue negotiations with Union of South Africa.

2) Note with regret that the Union Government has not agreed to carry forward the purposes of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolution.

3) Appeal to the Union Government to participate in negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan, with a view to solve the problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and

4) Invite the parties concerned to report as appropriate, jointly or separately, to the General Assembly regarding the progress of the negotiations.

Iran formally introduced this resolution and eleven other speakers were heard in the continued general debate.

The list of speakers was closed with 15 delegations scheduled to speak.

The representatives of Liberia the United States, Byelo-Russia, Ukraine, Syria, Rumania, Ceylon, Yugoslavia and Belgium deplored the refusal of the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the other parties concerned and indicated that they would support a resolution on the question.

DISSENTING MEMBERS

The representatives of Belgium and Australia said that they doubted the United Nations' legal right to concern itself with the treatment of South African citizens which seemed to be a matter of domestic jurisdiction.

For this reason, they said, they would abstain in the vote on any resolution on this matter.

The debate will be resumed on Monday, 11 November.—UPI-AFP.

Nationalists Clash With Lisbon Men

SAVANTWADI, Nov. 9.

The underground Nationalists workers inside Goa have been encountering a series of skirmishes with the local police, in the last few days, during which shots were exchanged, according to reports reaching here from Nationalist sources.

Underground Goans at Mapuca are stated to have blown off a jeep on November 5, says one report.

Another report from the same sources intentions that on November 7, the Portuguese post of Bankou was demolished while another jeep near Maulingen, opposite to Ain was destroyed by the underground workers.

Among the occupants in the jeep, four were killed and the rest seriously injured.

After the incident, the Portuguese maintained heavy fire on November 8 for about 15 minutes.

A number of bullets fired by them have been recovered in the Indian territory at Ain.

A further reports inside Goa states that a number of middle classes families who are victims of torture by the Portuguese have started fleeing from Goa during the last three weeks.—UPI.

STC Has Come To Stay, Says Morarji

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The State Trading Corporation had come to stay and traders would do well to accept it as an essential part of the country's economy, to promote India's exports and ease the transport difficulties of traders, said the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries, Mr. Morarji Desai here, today.

Addressing members of the Western India Minerals Association at a reception given in his honour, Mr. Desai said that the State Trading Corporation was established with the prime idea of promoting India's trade and commerce in general, and not to promote the interests of any single commercial group or individual.

The Corporation, he added, had done much to stabilise the country's trade and commerce, both internal and external, and the Minister urged the business community to co-operate fully with it.

Particularly, he urged the members of the Minerals Association to co-operate with the State Trading Corporation in promoting the country's manganese exports and thus increase its foreign exchange resources.

Mr. N. S. Worah, chairman of the Western India Minerals Association, welcomed the Minister and outlined the Association's grievances and difficulties.

'ASSEMBLY CAN STUDY QUESTIONS ON AUTONOMOUS BOARDS'

MADRAS, November 9.

DR. U. KRISHNA RAU, Speaker of the Madras Assembly today ruled that questions relating to the day — to-day administration of the State electricity board were of sufficient public importance and were, therefore, admissible though the board was an autonomous body constituted under a statute with statutory authority for doing specific works.

The Speaker's ruling was a sequel to State Government's remarks on certain questions admitted by the Assembly secretariat regarding the work of electricity board expressing the view that questions relating to the work of the board could not be admitted.

BALANCE NEEDED

The Speaker quoted the view expressed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha some years ago in a similar situation in which he had observed that the matter involved the question of maintaining the balance between the authority of Parliament and the freedom or internal autonomy of the institutions which had been granted that autonomy.

The Speaker said that inasmuch as the budget estimates relating to the board were to be brought before the legislature it could not be maintained that no questions could be put about the board.—UPI.

DeletedFrom Goldsmith's Book

HYDERABAD, Nov. 9.

The Academic Council of the Osmania University today held that certain passages in 'The Citizen Of The World' by Oliver Goldsmith (edited by Prof. P. F. Venkatarao) were such that might offend the religious susceptibilities of sections of people.

The book is a text prescribed for the B. A. degree examination (optional English Literature).

The Council decided omission of two offending essays i nthe book namely, "Religious sects in Englanr" and 'A Captive in Persia.'—UPI.

WINCHESTER'S LETTER COMPLAINING ABOUT WIFE READ IN COURT

LONDON, November 9.

FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE DAY, MRS. FLEMING YESTERDAY APPEARED IN THE WITNESS BOX IN THE HIGH COURT ACTION IN WHICH SHE IS BEING SUED BY THE INDIAN-BORN MARCHIONESS OF WINCHESTER

Lady Winchester, who is 54, alleges that Mrs. Fleming, who is 73, broke an agreement under which previous libel and enticement suits were settled 16 months ago.

Mrs. Fleming denies the allegations.

Mr. Faulks, who is appearing for Lady Winchester, continued his cross-examination of Mrs. Fleming who denied that she gave the 95-year-old Marquess of Winchester permission to use as much of her money as he liked to get rid of his wife.

"That is absolute nonsense," she said after Mr. Faulks described the Marquess as a "spendthrift old profligate."

Mrs. Fleming agreed that Lord Winchester was always in a state of "chronic impecuniosity" and added: "He is rather apt to think anyone will pay him money. He is quite happy if anybody pays him money and he just thinks he owns it."

Mrs. Fleming was also questioned about a series of letters between her and Lord Winchester. She said she refused to lend him £1,000 so that he might bribe his wife to let him secure an annulment.

"As a religious woman, did not that shock you in any way? Mr. Faulks asked.

MRS. FLEMING REPLIED: "I SHOULD NOT HAVE THOUGHT IT WAS LEGAL BUT I DID NOT KNOW REALLY."

She denied any conspiracy between her and Lord Winchester.

Mr. Faulks said: "I suggest you and the old gentleman were conspiring together to try to get a divorce or an annulment by hook or by crook and that you were being the dominant partner?"

Mrs. Fleming responded: "No. It is shown in the letters, surely."

Mr. Faulks then read a letter from Lord Winchester in which he referred to the provision in the will of Mrs. Fleming's late husband that she would lose a part of her income if she married again.

Lord Winchester said: "I am shocked at the loss you will suffer. What an infamous provision. I am not free yet, alas."

Mr. Faulks said that in another letter when Lord Winchester went to Mexico to try and obtain a divorce, he wrote: "There is no end to the impudence of B.P."

Mr. Faulke said: "I suggest that was the frame of mind you had got him into?"

Mrs. Fleming replied: "No. I don't agree at all."—NAFEN.

HITCH YOUR WAGON
By 'Libra'
Nov. 10 to 16

LIKELY to be a much more lively and amusing week for most of us.

Get on with the small affairs of life, enjoy yourself, do business.

Appreciable profits should come your way if your birthday happens to fall between the middle of June and the middle of September.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

Friendships and the most close relationships are under difficult stars this week.

You hesitate between two friends or two possible partners. Of the two, the newcomer is likely to be the more valuable in the end.

Money prospects are fairly good and you should do well in a matter that has been on hand for two or three months.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20 — FEB. 18

Success or otherwise this week depends on news from abroad or from lawyers.

Your problem will be to find enough money to meet domestic demands.

Prospects of speculative luck are slight but could be helpful on Thursday.

End of the week brings additional responsibilities and progress in your job.

PISCES
FEB. 19— MARCH 20

New schemes are rapidly developing and growing in importance.

This week you may panic a little about the future, suspect trouble in the background.

Carry on steadily for a few weeks longer and all will be well.

Financial prospects are steadily improving, particularly where new ventures are concerned.

ARIES
MARCH 21— APRIL 20

Extra business activity will give added interest to your working hours.

If you get a 'hunch' about the money situation, take it seriously.

Inside tips and private information may bring you more money mid-week.

You can also count on an unusual form of entertainment or alternatively you will show enthusiasm for a new hobby.

TAURUS
APRIL 21 — MAY 20

Result of a service rendered to a friend will now be seen — to your benefit.

A fortunate and unexpected working move will bring you nearer a desired position higher up.

Definite improvement should now be seen, though with more money you take on new responsibilities.

In personal affairs you renew former ties and make important decisions.

GEMINI
MAY 21— JUNE 20

There will be chances of speculative luck but the prospect of gain on the present information is doubtful.

It will be dangerous to be over-confident in a matter requiring heavy outlay.

In family affairs a time of some confusion and heart-searching.

Don't reveal family secrets and try to avoid split among partners and close associates.

CANCER
JUNE 21 — JULY 20

The key-note for success this week is management of your business or occupational affairs.

Do not hesitate to make innovations and to discard that which is useless and worn out.

Opportunity to enter into a profitable partnership may come your way through the social channel mid-week.

Financially, Thursday is your best day of the week.

LEO
JULY 21 — AUG. 20

A social friendship will be not only intriguing but will put you

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:	
Business Deals	Tuesday
Personal Purchases	Saturday
Selling	Thursday
Entertainments	Thursday Saturday
Sport	Monday Friday

in the way of some extra cash.

Persuasive talk by an associate will flatter you but standing security on a chance suggestion will be ill-starred.

An emotional tie-up will be a mixture of happiness and disagreement and you will have to make an important decision before the week is out.

VIRGO
AUG. 21 — SEPT. 22

An early change in plan brings you an unusualy enjoyable evening with a special friend.

A let-down in a working partnership calls for a quick reshaping of current spending.

A surprise gain will, however, be made later through the goodwill of a woman associate.

Don't take friends and their criticisms too seriously during week-end.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23 — OCT. 23

Developments in your career become more interesting and you may be able to jump a few hurdles.

Your business and financial affairs show handsome improvement mid-week.

More money to spend but indecision may keep you from full benefit.

Thursday is especially favourable for financial moves, or may bring a better job or promotion.

Scorpio
OCT. 24 — NOV. 22

You may receive some good news concerning your enterprises or sign a new contract for business abroad.

You may however, feel conscious of financial limitations and if you cannot increase your income you must learn to manage more economically.

You will need cash in hand next week to carry out plans and to meet competition.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23— DEC. 21

Bold ideas in your business affairs will pay this week by the way of enhanced prestige, greater social recognition and handsome material gains.

Changes that concern home and social life would also work out very well in the next few days.

But anxiety about a near relative or a dependant may not be lifted.

Don't neglect your own health particularly in the last three days.

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

A. D. Shah (Bombay): What are my prospects of business and finances in 1958?

You will be running Jupiter maha dasa and the sub-period of Sun. Saturn transits your second house Jupiter and Rahu will be in the 12th.

Though the dasa period is favourable, the transists of big planets are all bad. Hence you will experience many ups and downs in your affairs. January, April and September are very favourable while March, June and December are likely to bring troubles in your affairs.

X. Y. Z. (Bombay): In which year will I get married? And what type of a person will it be?

You have not furnished your Navamans chart nor degrees of planets or the remaining dasa at birth. No detailed forecast can be given without sufficient data.

From transits it seems that you will get an opportunity for marriage in 1960 provided your ruling dasa confirms the same. For details ask again giving full data.

S. K. L. (Ahmedabad): When can I expect a financial windfall?

Your lord of the second house is in the 8th, 9th house lord is in the 12th and Jupiter is also in 6th house. This is not the chart bringing unexpected windfalls.

Your general financial conditions will improve in 1958 when your Venus dasa starts in March. However do not expect to get rich overnight and take care to avoid risky commitments, speculation, gambling.

K. L. Rao (Nellore) and E. Rajamani (Matunga): Please ask again giving your chart either in English or Sanskrit. I am not supposed to know all the languages under the sun.

Satyavathi (Poona), S. K. Sharma (Bombay) and T. K. L. (Ratnagiri):

None of you have furnished your birth charts. No questions can be answered without a complete horoscope. Please ask again giving the full details.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

Valid up to November 16.

Full Name: ~~~

Rudy Vallee - Croon King Is Spry As Ever

DEAN of the "craze" crooners — his shriek contingent dates way back to the pioneering Connecticut Yankees of the roarin' twenties—Rudy Vallee, at 56, remains just as active as any of his youthful contemporaries. Perhaps more so.

He'll stay that way, too—"just as long as there's a breath of life left in this carcass," he promises.

Clad in grey Bermuda shorts and sipping iced tea, Rudy sat behind a desk littered with correspondence, clippings and scripts in his secluded home high atop Hollywood.

He was working on his autobiography, 900 pages of it already written and 200 more to go. He hopes to have it ready for publication—and the movie folks better start bidding right now—by early next year.

Rudy's office is a large air-conditioned room with picture window overlooking the San Fernando Valley, part of a rendezvous built by Ann Harding when, flushed by Broadway triumphs, she came out to movie-star in 1930.

Reaching the spot, over treacherous, precipitous trails, adds up to an exciting experience in itself. After winding around a crazyquit network of roads the visitor finally reaches a high brownstone fence with iron gates. At the end of a steep driveway is the house.

"So many people become lost getting here," was Rudy's genial greeting. "But we love the place. We feel like we're sitting on top of the world."

The "we" are Rudy, Eleanor Norriss, his wife of eight years, their Nisei secretary and her husband, a UCLA student—plus five miniature French poodles.

The establishment is complete with swimming pool, tennis courts, and a three-story building, cleverly built "under" the courts.

This houses rumpus room with ping pong table, a bar, a Christmas card room (with collections of cards sent him over the years by friends such as the Ozzie Nelsons, whose sons' growth can be followed by their photo greetings), a wine room, a wine cellar (in the basement), a large projection room and a stage originally built by Miss Harding for giving "live" plays.

"I have every script I ever did in either movies or radio", Rudy said proudly, "And right now we're completing our 212th scrap-book of clippings."

The long hall has panels displaying pictures at various stages of his career. He has a London panel, a Service panel (he was in the Navy during both World Wars), a Gastronomic panel (of the restaurants in which he's sung), and what he calls a Barrymore panel, featuring pictures of John when the pair worked together on radio.

"All this brings back nostalgic memories," he said pensively, then hurried to add: "But one thing I assure you—I don't live in the past. I'm right 'with it' as they say.

"I can't stand dwelling on 'what used to be.' That, in fact, has stymied me very much in my recent years."

In spite of aspersions to the contrary, Rudy does possess a rare sense of humour even though, as he complained, he heldom gets the chance to put it to professional use.

He told the story of how the impromptu laughing sequences in one of his famous old records, "Tavern in the Town," went out to score tremendous sales.

An admitted stickler for proper grammar (many shun him for correcting them, he admits), he cut the tune for RCA back 1935. It became a collector's prize.

"I was fatigued from overwork at the time," he related. "And when we reached a point in the lyrics that said 'you and me' instead of 'you and I,' the impulse to giggle came over me. I couldn't control myself.

"We cut three more and the same thing happened, only worse, because it got to the point where the boys in the band were clowning. I laughed all the louder."

After a two week rest Rudy went back and sang a "straight" version, but when RCA officials listened to all, they daringly selected one of the early break-ups.

IT WENT OUT TO MAKE HISTORY; IN FACT IT'S STILL REVIVED BY DISC JOCKEYS.

As for the "moderns," Rudy declares vehemently he wants no part of rock 'n' roll or any of the "fad" offerings of the day. His list of favourite singers is narrowed to Perry Como, Vic Damone, Gordon MacRae, Bing Crosby (still great as ever today, he insists), Gene Austin and Pat Boone.

There's a touch of irony to his inclusion of Boone. Gene Austin was the singing sensation of the early twenties, and in 1929 Rudy soared up to take his place.

It was then that he introduced "Love Letters in the Sand," which is today Boone's current big grosser.

Jayne Mansfield, pretender to the Monroe throne, has a plum role—and plays it flamboyantly to the hilt in Twentieth Century-Fox's screen version of John Steinbeck's "The Wayward Bus."

Barbara Rush, the well-stacked brunette who rated A's at the University of California reveals still a great gift for comedy in "Oh, Men! Oh Women!" Rated in this field as one of Twentieth Century-Fox's top stars, she is in the running for a number of high-powered roles in future Fox movies.

Today's Mailman Could Well Be Tomorrow's Star

IT'S A STANDARD JOKE AROUND HOLLYWOOD THAT WORKERS SHOULD "BE NICE TO THE MAIL BOY—HE MAY BE YOUR BOSS TOMORROW." TODAY WE PRESENT THE CASE OF THE YOUNG MESSENGER WHO NOT ONLY WASN'T SMILED UPON BUT WHO WAS SACKED BY A BIG STUDIO FOR TAKING DRAMA LESSONS ON THE COMPANY'S TIME.

But now the intrepid ex-employee is back on the same lot—not running his legs off carrying the mail but as the star of an important motion picture, "Mock Trial."

"I was pretty lucky at that," admitted Los Angeles-born John Smith between scenes of the movie shooting on the premises of his old alma mater, Metro-Goldwn-Mayer.

"There were three boys under me in the production messenger department and they covered for me over several months while I slipped off the lot an hour each day to take my drama lessons.

"When they did find out and fired me, I figured I was about ready to try professional acting anyway.

"Maybe the bosses did me a favour by giving me the gate—otherwise, I might have stayed right on and missed my big chance."

John's "Big Chance" came when he brashly stalked one of Hollywood's leading talent agents, Henry Willson, and asked to be taken on as a client.

Willson saw possibilities in the blond lad, but immediately told him his real name, Robert Van Orden, would have to go. There would be too much confusion with Bobby Van and Bob Horton.

The agent, famed for his name-changing tactics, was tiring by then of giving his charges such tags as Rock Hudson, Rex Reason, Tab Hunter, Race Gentry and the like so he heaved a sigh and told young Van Orden that he was now plain "John Smith."

"I couldn't have been happier about it," smiled John. "I like the name just fine, and it doesn't bother me at all that I share it with a lot of people. It's simple, and easy to remember. In fact, I am going into court next week to have it legalised."

John's first important part came in John Wayne's "The High And The Mighty," in which he played one of the young honeymooners aboard the crippled airliner, and since then he's been kept busy in a series of lesser films.

"But this one in 'Mock Trial' is the part I've been waiting for," he said seriously. "Like my first picture, where I worked with Mr. Wayne, Claire Trevor and Robert Stack, I'm getting a chance to act with two real pros—Thomas Mitchell and Walter Abel.

"I don't miss a day on the set whether I'm working or not. They both have entirely different styles and in watching them I've learned a lot.

"Just think," beamed the ex-studio messenger, "This time I'm not only taking acting lessons on MGM's time—I'm getting them for free!"

European Trips Are Hard On The Waistline

THE PROS AND CONS OF FILMING ABROAD ARE BEING DEBATED FURIOUSLY IN MANY HOLLYWOOD CIRCLES THESE DAYS, WITH MOST OF THE ACTORS DEAD SET AGAINST THE MARATHONING EUROPEAN EXCURSIONS.

In a summation before the Foreign Press Association a few days ago, virtually all the "antis" voted that the outstanding disadvantage is the plumbing—or lack of it.

On the other hand, Jose Ferrer steps up to pin his top complaint on the food. It's too fascinating and an actor is apt to return home looking like a baby elephant, he points out.

"There's nothing more exciting than making pictures over there," said Joe, "But the principal pitfall for the players is eating too much.

There are far too many interesting dishes to be sampled and the average visitor can't resist the temptation to down them all. I know.

"My appetite became so great and my will power so low that I fed myself into 18 extra pounds. And here I am, eight weeks later, struggling to get back in condition."

Ferrer spent three months in England, France and Italy directing and starring in the melodrama, "I Accuse" for MGM. His wife, Rosemary Clooney, and their three-year-old son, Miguel, joined him for the last few weeks. The 14-month-old Carlotta stayed back.

"It is amazing how children take to the ways and customs of other countries," recounted Jose. "This was Miguel's second trip to Europe and he loved it.

"In England, just after we had checked into the hotel, I said to Miguel, 'Go see if mother got off the elevator.' 'Not elevator, daddy, he corrected me, 'It's called a lift.'

"Later, back in New York I had occasion to say 'lift' and was promptly told, 'Not "lift," daddy—it's elevator over here.'"

Ferrer is more excited over "I Accuse" than any movie he's done before, primarily because in it are 40 top British performers, most of them agreeing to play smaller parts than they would ordinarily.

Among them are David Ferrar, Anton Walbrook, Leo Genn, and the recently knighted David Wolpert.

On the day Wolpert received his high honour Jose was on the Queen Mary, en route to New York. He promptly sent off a wire to Wolpert saying merely, "Dear Sir," signed Jose Ferrer.

"But I can't take credit for originating this very wise crack," Joe admitted. "Garson and Ruth Kanin sent Laurence Olivier the same wire on the day he was knighted."

Another bit of originality Ferrer says he would like to take credit for but can't honestly do is the casting of Ed Wynn in a straight dramatic role in "The Great Man."

"ED'S AGENT SUGGESTED IT, SAID FERRER, WHO PRODUCED AND DIRECTED THE FILM, BUT HE AGREED IMMEDIATELY.

One phase of show business which definitely does not interest the versatile and untiring Ferrer is Television. He has had three experiences in the medium, with "What Makes Sammy Run," and two productions of "Cyrano De Bergerac."

"Television to me is a terrifying thing," he admitted. "You seem either to be at the top or the bottom. The whole TV industry has such a false standard of values.

"If you have a weekly show you're expected to maintain a constant peak. This is simply impossible, of course. It is ridiculous to expect a performer to keep topping himself.

"If I could sing, like my wife Rosie, maybe I would feel better about it. But as TV stands today I want no part of it."

Ferrer says he and Rosemary have made it a point never to discuss their careers with each other.

"Anyway, we have so many other things in common we don't have time to talk business around the house," he said. "To my notion, the outstanding cause of so many broken marriages in Hollywood is the bringing home of career troubles.

"THEN THE TWO VIE WITH ONE ANOTHER TO DETERMINE WHO'LL GET THE MOST SYMPATHY."

Lauren Bacall, whose current "Designing Woman" plants her firmly on the top levels of stardom, is booked for a number of outstanding future attractions at MGM.

Gia Scala, pretty young Italian import, has one of the top spots in MGM's quaintly named "Tip on a Dead Jockey."

RADIO WAS OFTEN A STEPPING STONE TO SCREEN STARDOM

RADIO'S big rally in recent months is great and nostalgic news to dozens of top screen and Television personalities, unknown strugglers who rode up the ladder of professional fame via a medium that many wise ones in the entertainment world doomed to extinction with the full bloom of Television.

Brian Keith for instance, is an actor who's making much more money nowadays in the movies, but no one can convince him that Radio wasn't—still is, he insists—the greatest amusement purveyor of all time.

"Most of us who got our starts in it look back today and realise that we were riding an audio-modulated gravy train," declared the handsome, sandy-haired Keith, now starring in "Fifteen Bullets From Dobbs" on a Warner stage.

"We'd work about seven or eight shows a week, for a total of 15 hours, including rehearsals, and that was our week's labour.

"And just what did we do for that?" he queried wistfully. "We just read lines from a paper. Nothing to memorise. Nobody able to look at us to see if we were in sneakers and shorts or if there was mud on our face.

"We dressed as we pleased. There was plenty of work—and the pay was good.

"Also, we did have a lot of fun—so much that our only pitfall was the possibility that gagsters in the studio to right and left of us might force us to break up in the midst of a serious drama."

Keith did some quick mental mathematics and surmised that he had done more than 1,500 costarring roles over the frequency-bands.

"In contrast to the rugged hours and worries and anxieties that hover over us now," Keith continued. "Those radio days were a carefree dream world full of fun, fascination and imagination.

"People sat next to their sets listening to the latest news and sports (without having to watch some TV guy reading it) and the greatest actors and comedians doing their stuff.

"Another important thing: In Radio, I don't think I ever ran into a half-way decent sort of an actor who could say he was out of a job and couldn't get one. That was impossible.

"Anyone with the slightest acting ability and, above all, a resonant voice, could always beat the bread line."

Radio also separated the men from the boys when they headed toward the legitimate stage and motion pictures and eventually to Television, Keith claims.

"If you couldn't make people laugh, or cry, or hate or love with just your voice, how could an actor hope to be convincing when seen in person?"

"Performers who went on to become great successes on the screen and in Television got their basic training in Radio. Check over your star roster and see.

"Like vaudeville, Radio broke the ground for most people, paved the way, opened the door. When an invisible audience liked you, man, you were in, on the way, sailing high, wide and handsome.

"Yes sir," Keith wound up, "No one could be happier than I to take note of the tremendous come-back radio is now making. Fact is, I'm mighty homesick for those good old station days. Anybody got a good soap opera to offer?"

'AIDA'

THIS SUNDAY, at 10 a.m. The Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation will present at the Excelsior Theatre "Aida," one of the grandiest works in grand opera.

In sheer spectacle sensitive acting and gripping story, the first real opera film more than holds its own with even great non-musical pictures.

Verdi's immortal music is sung by the finest voices in Italy.

Unlike former screen operas, "Aida" was made as a picture on the scale of the most grandiose film spectacles.

The superb quality of the singing and instrumental music has seldom been matched in previous performances of Verdi's most popular opera.

The voices of such stars as Renata Tebaldi, Ebe Stignani, Giuseppe Campora, Gino Becchi, Giulio Neri and Enrico Formichi have been perfectly synchronised.

Visually, the stars of the show are Sophia Loren, at her most voluptuous, Luciano della Marra, Lois Maxwell and the magnificent Afro Poli.

Flashes From Filmdom

USHA KIRON'S younger sister, Pushpa Marathe, who generally sings chorus songs in pictures, is a playback singer in "Chora Var More," produced by her father, B. V. Marathe, for Arunodaya Pictures.

The picture, a comedy, will star squint-eyed comedian Damuanna Malvankar in the leading role. Damuanna will act the role of an old man, desirous of marrying a young woman, whose only aim in life should be to serve her husband.

Yeshwant Petkar will direct this movie, the story of which has been written by P. K. Atre.

★

A FILM inspired by the cosmic dance of Shiva will be shot in colour by Paul Zils to mark the completion of 25 years as a film producer.

A German by birth and now an Indian national, Zils will proceed to South India in search of a suitable dancer for this two-reel feature, titled "And The Lord Dances For Ever."

The movie's first screening will be held at the Brussels International Fair in April 1958.

According to Zils, it will be an experimental film with revolutionary treatment.

★

A FILM festival, already promised support from India and Japan, is seeking a seal of approval from the International Federation of Film Producers' Associations.

So far, no success has crowned the efforts of the sponsors to get the San Francisco festival accepted by the Federation for inclusion in the international film calendar.

A prime mover owns a chain of San Francisco cinemas and encourages exhibition of quality foreign films.

Fourteen films are scheduled for the festival and Japan is to send some stars. The other countries named as taking part are Italy, France, Denmark and Spain.

★

RAJ KHOSLA, who began his career as a play-back singer and became a film director, has decided to return to his earlier vocation.

Recently, in company with Asha Bhonsle, he recorded a duet for Nav Ketan's "Kala Pani," being directed by him.

He lent his voice for comedian Mukri, who acts a poet in the movie, which features Dev Anand and Madhubala in the leading roles.

S. D. Varman has composed the music of this film, while the lyrics have been written by Majrooh Sultanpuri.

★

THE first rock 'n' roll song to figure in a Bengali movie is now being composed by Hemant Kumar for Kishore Kumar's Production, "Looku Churi."

Not to make it appear out of place in a film for fans devoted to orthodox music, the song will be rendered by Kishore in an appropriate setting.

As an applicant for a theatrical job, he sings it before a manager who wants something lively and new from the applicants.

"There will be more rock 'n' roll music if the experiment proves successful," said Hemant Kumar.

The film, starring Mala Sinha and Kishore Kumar in the leading roles, is nearing completion.

Bipin Gupta and Bhanu Banerji have been assigned important supporting roles by director Kamal Mazumdar.

You Just Can't Tamper With A Classic

RICHARD BROOKS, directing "The Brothers Karamazov," says his fan mail always has been much on the light side — until he began work on the famous classic. Then, it suddenly went long-hair.

"It's amazing, the interest certain fans take in the filming of a story of this type," he explained. "I've even received letters from South America and Europe offering suggestions and criticism.

"Strangest are those referring to the length of the film. As it stands now it will probably wind up as a three-hour show.

"When this news was printed, several literature professors and a number of students wrote asking how I dared to pare the novel down that much.

"One group at Oxford University insisted I couldn't possibly do it in less than six hours and said they'd boycott the film if I dared make it any shorter."

Bogus Boosts Are Doing Real Harm

POOR old movie business — taking it on the chin again and this time because of a comparatively few greedy members who don't mind tricking and deceiving their patrons.

With 50 key cities all over the country lending official support to the industry's Golden Jubilee celebration, Johnston Office operators are faced with a most embarrassing predicament, one that could explode their handsome plans.

False, lewd and circus-like advertising of new screen attractions is again getting out of hand and apparently spreading from a start in the Northwest to all parts of the country.

The public's current kick for horror pictures is seemingly at the root of the fresh trouble, with theatre owners quick to take full, if ill-advised, advantage.

They have gone on a rampage of freak offers to customers in which the contents of pictures are being falsely outlined.

Among many other violations of ethics, good taste and sound showmanship, one particular abuse is pointed up by harassed Jubilee sponsors.

This is the entirely falsified exploitation by a Minneapolis theatre of the current James Dean documentary from Warner Brothers as a "horror" movie.

It is billed there as "frightening and awesome," when in actuality it is nothing of the sort but only quiet, sober treatment of the late Dean's career as a film star.

One exhibitor recently placed on display in front of his theatre a hearse and a coffin. This eerie stunt has been widely copied, sometimes with even more ghoulish trapping added.

"Just as we swing into a national campaign to point up the industry's great progress in its 50 years of operation, things like this have to happen!" a Jubilee official commented bitterly.

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INTEGRATED POLICY

INDIA has recently been setting much store by the development of small-scale industries, and it is hoped that it will derive fresh inspiration and incentives from the coming fourth Asian Regional Conference to be held in New Delhi from November 13 to 26.

Although recent interest and efforts in developing small-scale industries in this country are certainly refreshing, it has yet to be ascertained how far organisational and other deficiencies are being corrected.

Sound and enduring progress of these industries depends not only on paying their way and provisioning the requirements of the people but also on their ability to cope successfully with new problems as they arise.

★

THE International Labour Office, for instance, has expressed concern, in a report, over the social and economic implications of the increasing competition by modern forms of factory production in the traditionally small and handicraft industries in Asia.

How far this unequal and unfair element of competition is being removed and the efficacy of the measures adopted to realise this aim have to be examined carefully.

In India, increasing State aid is being given to cushion small and handicraft industries against initially inherent handicaps and against the injurious impact of competition from large and medium industries, which in economically underdeveloped countries, can scarcely be neglected.

★

THE problem is how to foster all the industries without impeding the progress in any sector, or inviting the indefinite prospect of spoon-feeding by the State, and if this danger is to be removed, there must be integrated programmes of production.

THE ILO report rightly calls for "co-ordination of policies aiming at the development of small industries with programmes of large-scale industries as well as with overall development plans".

Small-scale industries have in many countries, particularly in Japan, helped in the expansion of production by supplying large-scale units components which are required for the final product, and the development of such a pattern seems highly desirable in regions where the competitive element is found crippling to growth of such industries.

★

SOCIAL and economic conditions of workers employed in small industries should also receive close and sympathetic attention, since the difficulties involved in improving them are peculiar, and complex.

The ILO report says the present scheme for workers' education in Asia seems to be mainly concerned with labour and human problems of large-scale industries and draws attention to the fact that management, labour and human problems involved in small industries are different from large-scale industries.

Another need is to ensure that sympathy claimed for developing any small industry does not provide a convenient cover for depressing wages unduly, and in cases where obvious exploitation is found, State's intervention should be effective.

Rich Tapestry Of Nehru Is Woven By Idealism

THE concept of the philosopher-statesman has often been mooted in history.

By Mulk Raj Anand

In Indian and Chinese thought, as well as in early Greek thought, the subject was discussed at length, because among the older civilisations, the value of the intellect took precedence over the mere exigencies of social and political organisation.

The thoughts of Chanakya and of Plato about the necessity of the thinker-politician, however, reveal the fact that, at the time of the formation of the city states, both in Asia and in Europe, other classes than the intellectuals, specially the soldiers and the merchants, are already making strong bids for power.

Through the days of the Roman Empire, and the later European renaissance and Reformation, the debate continues, but the intellectuals are on the losing side, being merely the spokesman of the feudal princes or the Church, and not the arbiters of the destinies of men.

By the end of the 19th century there remained only the memory of the recommendation of Plato and of the greatness of Marcus Aurelius, while the intellectual has come to be recognised, mainly, as a critic of the existing social order, be he Voltaire or Diderot, or Goethe or Michelet or Marx, and seldom thought of as a possible ruler.

Certainly, the theoreticians of the French and American revolutions exercised tremendous influence, but they are mostly hunted individuals, like Tom Paine, who are always in difficulties with their domiciles and then passports.

In The East

When and Gladstone and Asquith could quote Latin and appreciate the more obvious poetry, these three and many of the other dominating figures are first and foremost, the representatives of the commercial English bourgeois and intellectuals only by accident.

The specialism produced by the English Industrial Revolution has bifurcated the whole man, until a physicist does not know chemistry and a soldier is not supposed to do anything but obey orders and a poet shuns politics like the plague.

Only in the East, in the transitional period from a feudal society to the modern, does the intellectual seem to assert himself, especially in the countries where the struggle against the alien European rule has been intense.

For instance, the Indian nationalist movement was consistently led by liberal intellectuals and lawyer-politicians.

There is a whole galaxy of men who come to mind, but the names of Surendranath Banerjee, Aurobindo Ghosh, Srinivasa Sastri, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Motilal Nehru, Lajpat Rai, Sarojini Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi are familiar legends in our country.

In China from Dr. Sun Yet Sen to Mao Tse-tung and Kuomo Jo, the tradition of the intellectual ruler also seems firmly rooted: while in Rissia, which is Eurasia, from the head of the revolution, V. I. Lenin, downwards, the respect for the theoretician has been sustained.

Rich Pattern

I think there are very deep reasons for the pre-eminent position enjoyed by the intellectual in the new world of Asia and Africa; and while I do not wish to analyse here all those factors which may have led to the emphasis on the role of the intelligentsia in the liberation struggles which are now taking place in the colonies and semi-colonies of the European powers, I want to analyse two or three factors which seem to me to make the position of Jawaharlal Nehru as a thinker-politician important in the history of our country, and perhaps, of the world.

There are many strands in the temperament, character and intellectual calibre of Nehru, derived from India and Europe, which make his personality rather more like a rich tapestry than like the home-spun fabric which many of his more simple followers imagine him to be.

AS THE WEAVER OF THE TAPESTRY HAPPENS TO BE JAWAHARLAL HIMSELF, AND THE BOBBINS ARE MOVED FROM ONE COLOUR TO THE OTHER, INSIDE HIM, THE ONLOOKERS CAN ONLY ADMIRE HIM, THE CLOTH, AND MAKE WILD GUESSES ABOUT THE INNER LINKS IN THE CONFUSION FROM WHICH THE SYNTHESIS OF ASIA AND EUROPE IS ARRIVED AT IN HIS BEING.

So that any objective knowledge about the criss-cross of events and ideas through which he has become what he is today is extremely difficult.

Inseparable

Of course there is his opus: The Autobiography, Glimpses of World History and Discovery of India, apart from the occasional essays.

But the individual in spite of much subjectivism, is so completely merged with events, that, in many ways, the personality of the author of these books cannot be separated from the history of the years which he describes.

Many of the contemporary European intellectuals seem unconcerned, after they have put down their ideas in books, with the incidences of these ideas in action.

Mr. Bertrand Russell, for instance, has written fifty or more books, full of the most profound and subtle analysis and very few of the small coteries of academic philosophers in the universities can have remained uninfluenced by his ideas.

But, as for the general mass of the illiterate peoples of the British Isles and America, it could be said, with a fair degree of certainty, that they remain ignorant even of his name—not to speak of his doctrines.

For, only once or twice in his life has he acted upon an idea which he has propounded in a book; once in 1914 he went to jail as a pacifist in the First World War; and in the twenties he was censured for his belief in free love.

Practical

On the other hand, Jawaharlal Nehru, following the tradition of the thinkers of India, in a practice confirmed throughout his life by Mahatma Gandhi, has always sought to integrate idea and act, and become an example.

IF HE BELIEVED THAT THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION WAS INHERENTLY WRONG, AND INDIA'S CLAIM TO FREEDOM NATURAL AND JUST, HE DID NOT MERELY WRITE ABOUT IT LIKE A DON, BUT DEFIED THE ALIEN AUTHORITY AND COURTED IMPRISONMENT.

Thus the belief in natural justice and human rights was not a mere academic idea, but, as with his master, it was an idea to be integrated with the act of defiance from which he emerges as an example to millions of his own countrymen and others, even as Gandhi had become a symbol of non-violent struggle after Amritsar and particularly after the march to Dandi, where he went to make illicit salt in defiance of the oppressive salt tax.

Apart from this contribution of Nehru's which forces us to redefine the word intellectual, there is another unique characteristic which he symbolises in his personality and which may have come to be considered later on as even more important than his almost a Buddha-like renunciation of wealth and his integration of idea and act.

Humanism

This may be vaguely called his humanism.

I don't think he has stated this doctrine consciously, or differentiated his particular kind of humanism from the Christian or other kinds of humanism espoused in our time by several Western philosophers, Maritain or Berdaef or Santayana.

For while the average European thinker has been on the defensive against the disintegration of European society through the pull of the cash nexus, Jawaharlal has had to bring forth more positive sympathies.

"For many months", he once wrote, "I wandered about India and millions of faces passed before my eyes.

"I saw a thousand facets of this country of mine in all their rich diversity, and yet always with the unifying impress of India upon them.

"I sought to understand what lay behind these millions of eyes that stared at me, what hopes and desires, what untold sorrow and misery unexpressed. "Glimpses came to me that illumined my vision and made me realise the immensity of the problems of the hundreds of millions of our people."

Heroic Mould

The clever men of the cafes of London and Paris and New York may consider this a merely sentimental attitude.

The cynicism of a civilisation which is bound up with the increasing defeats suffered by Imperialism all over the world is, however, no test for the faith of men who have the responsibility of ushering the millions of Asia into a new age.

And though Nehru does not lack cleverness or incisive intelligence, he is not in the habit of attitudinising and posing like the little critics

HE IS CAST IN A MUCH MORE HEROIC MOULD, AND HIS TENDERNESS FOR MEN IS MUCH MORE REMINISCENT OF THE ALMOST CONVALESCENT SENSITIVENESS OF THE EARLY RUSSIANS LIKE DOSTOVESKY AND TOLSTOY THAN THAT OF MEDDLETON MURRY OR SALVADOR MADARIGA.

One has only to look at Epstein's modelling of his head to see the harrowing nature of his predicament on the sunken cheeks, relieved by the wide hopeful eyes.

The crisis which faces Nehru as a man of vision and as a man of action is probably the most acute that has ever faced him.

Of course he tries to salvage his conscience by a genuine love of peace and his consistent struggle to assert the values of decency and good neighbourliness between the nations in the poisoned atmosphere of the cold war.

The Future

Occasionally he feels like shouting from the housetops against the political injustices, the racialism and the hysteria which have fouled the air of the world

But as his independent position is jeopardised by the tacts of diplomacy, I am quite sure he must feel in his heart the despairs of the intellectual in the situations created for him by the practical politician.

Perhaps, the tilting of the balance of power on the side of the super-bombs and increased rearmament may ultimately force Nehru to live in a permanent state schizophrenia, which is the lot of the thinker-politician today.

Or, may be, out of the material weakness of India and its complete lack of adequate defence, its leader may be strengthened in the conviction that World Peace is a primary value for our people and the world.

And out of this weakness may also arise the courage to make him question the concepts of power and glory on which the colonial systems still feed their insensate lusts and greeds.

All men of the age of tomorrow, however, face the same choice.

Only some like Jawaharlal will also have to take certain decision.

WREATHED IN SMILES

Jawaharlal Nehru completes his sixty-eighth year this week.

TWO BRAGGARTS

EVER SINCE THE DOCTOR PRONOUNCED ME FIT TO WALK ABOUT, THERE HAS BEEN A DELIBERATE CONSPIRACY TO GET ME OUT OF THE HOUSE.

It happens that there is a lake within three minutes' walk from the house, and men, otherwise considerate and discreet, would frankly confess that nothing would give them greater happiness than to see me walking along that lake.

On the other hand, nothing would give me greater misery than walk along that lake. I speak not without cause.

TWICE I DID, BEFORE MY ILLNESS. ON BOTH OCCASIONS, I WAS HEMMED IN BY MEN OLDER EVEN THAN I WHO PERSISTED IN DISCUSSING THE BEHAVIOUR OF THEIR BOWELS WITH ME. PERFECT STRANGERS, TOO.

I understood that that is why they came to the lake—to grab hold of strangers and disclose all their inner secrets—internal secrets — to them in the hope that the compliment would be returned by the strangers with similar revelations of their own "innards."

That is why I stopped visiting the lake.

★

I held out for six months after my recovery, and then one afternoon, I was literally pushed out of the house by a friend who thought he was doing me a favour by acting so.

He assured me that the quiet of the place would soothe my nerves, give me peace, and so on.

I had no mind to tell you about the "peace" I got but for a letter in the "Statesman" which I saw this morning and which raked up the whole affair.

This is what the writer said:

"Members of the public travelling on the Route No. 8 have reasons for claiming a special distinction for the route, viz., that it is about the worst in the city.

"ANYONE WHO SEEKS TO CHALLENGE THIS ON BEHALF OF SOME OTHER ROUTE WILL HAVE TO PROVE THAT THE BUSES WHICH SERVE THE LATTER ARE EVEN MORE ANCIENT.

"Other claims to distinction, which put No. 8 buses in a class by themselves, are that their time of arrival at a starting point is wholly unpredictable; that often, after arrival, the chances are that they will not proceed further and that, even if they do, many of them are almost certain to break down *en route*.

"These things happen almost daily."

If you have read the letter carefully, you will, I am sure, have noted that it is a clear challenge to such poltroons who nurse the pride in their breasts that *their* buses are "the worst in the city."

The writer scoffs at any such claim and is prepared to fight for the title.

What I am wondering about is whether he is one of the two braggarts I met at the lake.

★

I was lucky to find an empty bench as I walked into the lake grounds that afternoon.

I sat down at one end of it leaving the rest of it to others who wanted it.

Presently, a man came and sat down at the other end. A fat man. A very fat man. He sat down and stared straight in front of him.

I decided that with the first belch he gave, preparatory to a pow-wow over livers and intestines—I would get up and walk away.

But he didn't belch. He just sat and stared in front of him. I had a sense of peace.

And then, two men sauntered up, one of whom was talking. They came and occupied the middle of the bench.

"As I was telling you," the man said, "this is why I left my suburb and settled in Calcutta. You cannot think of a worse suburb within 12 miles of Calcutta than mine.

"TAKE THE ROADS, FOR INSTANCE. HERE, YOU WALK AS IF ON FELT, ON RUBBER. IN MY SUBURB, FOR EIGHT MONTHS IN THE YEAR, THE MUD ON THE ROAD IS SO DEEP THAT IT USED TO TAKE ME FORTY-FIVE MINUTES TO REACH THE STATION, AND, MY HOUSE IS, AS YOU KNOW, ONLY HALF-A-MILE FROM THE STATION.

"It is the worst suburb, I tell you, the very worst."

★

He might have expatiated further on the theme but he was cut short by a dull explosion from the other end of the bench.

"DON'T BRAG, SIR!" It was the fat man who spoke. The other man was taken aback.

But he recovered himself and faced the interruptor. "What do you mean, Sir?" he demanded.

"I said, don't brag! What do you mean by saying that your suburb is the worst round Calcutta? Have you seen our suburb? You talk of mud! Yah! It takes you forty-five minutes to reach your station! Do you know that no woman but only man walk on our roads for ten months in the year?"

"Why?"

"Why? Because, the mud is so high that we take off our dhoties to walk through it. That's why? Have you got roads like that?"

The other man was stumped but only for a second. He came back with what he thought was a kayo.

"BUT OUR DRAINS! HAVE YOU GOT DRAINS LIKE OURS? THE STINK IN OUR DRAINS IS SO TERRIBLE THAT WE NEVER KEEP OUR DOORS AND WINDOWS OPEN. WE HAVE MALARIA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID FEVER, DENGUE, ..."

★

The other man stopped him with a sneer which could be heard from the other side of the lake.

"Malaria! Pish! Typhoid! Pooh! Let me tell you, Sir, that samples from our drains are taken to Paris and New York for culture. There is no germ which is not to be had from our drains. Ours is the International Centre of Germ Propagation. And our children never fall ill!"

The other man snorted.

"And yet you claim your drains are worse than ours!"

"YES, SIR! Because, our children are immune from all germinal attacks.

"THEY ARE BORN WITH THE GERMS, THEY LIVE WITH THE GERMS, THEY EAT THE GERMS, AND DRINK THE GERMS. THE GERMS ARE THEIR FRIENDS. 'TYPHOID,' INDEED! WHO CARES ABOUT TYPHOID?"

The enemy halted in his tracks and started brooding.

The fat man pursued his advantage, and stormed on.

"You talk of mud on your roads, stink in your drains!

"Let me tell you that you can never hope to beat us so long as we have the sort of municipality we have. Do you know, Sir, that almost the entire gang of them are crooks? That three of them have served terms in jail?"

★

But the other man had by this time got his breath back and his brain working.

He let out a yowl which almost pitched me out of my seat and spluttered back at his tormentor:

"INDEED, SIR! AND DO YOU KNOW THAT OUT OF FIFTEEN MEN WE ELECTED AS MEMBERS IN OUR MUNICIPALITY, ONLY ELEVEN ARE FUNCTIONING?"

Without a thought, the fat man blurted the question out: "Why, what happened to the other four?"

And the other man bellowed back at him: "THEY WERE HANGED, SIR, THEY WERE HANGED FOR MURDER!"

The fat man gave a roar.

"You're a liar, Sir, I have never seen a bigger liar than you!"

The other man cooled down at once.

"I am glad you admit that. Now, don't come boasting about your suburb again!"

I left the bench.

I left the lake, too.

That was two months ago.

I would have never remembered it but for that letter I saw in the paper this morning.

PATTER By *ASUDE*

Our Paris Diary

'Picasso Paints Much'—Dali Too

PARIS.

WAY up in the dizzy heights of Montmartre, painter Salvador Dali has come up with a new idea. He's been producing pictures by flinging eggs about.

Dali worked it this way. He fixed a lithographic stone on a spindle, turned it at speed, then threw an egg-shell, filled with ink at the stone from a yard away.

As an egg-pitcher Dali is no better than the rest of us, so now he's firing ink-cartridges at the stone — from an antique firearm.

The spinning stone whirls the ink into extraordinary doodles. Then the master adds a few imaginative strokes of the pen and, voila! a work of art.

Someone greatly daring this week asked the clown prince of art what he thought of that other old meastro, Picasso.

"Poof!" snorted Dali, moustaches aquiver. "Picasso paints too much. Everywhere you go you see a Picasso. He even draws for the tourists. But I am content to paint a single masterpiece a year.

"I do not overwork. That way my work is not devalued. The fee is 25,000 dol. Preferably in hard currency," he added as an afterthought.

Good-bye, Danger

FOR three years Sebastian Company soldiered in the world's toughest fighting outfit — the French Foreign Legion.

Then one day a medical officer told him: "Fini. "You're changing into a woman, Mon Brave."

So, the Legion being no place for a woman, 35-year-old Sebastian returned to France.

Today Sebastian works as a charbermaid in a hotel. But it is the evenings he likes best of all.

Then, wearing powder and lipstick, a smart frock and earrings, he wanders round the town window-shopping.

And in his wardrobe, hanging beside suits and shirts are skirts and blouses.

"I shan't need to wear men's clothes much longer," said Sebastian. "The change will be completed soon. Then I am going to Paris to start a new life as a dancer."

Elixir Of Youth

A TALL gray-haired man with flashing eyes and a springy step flew into Paris and claimed that he has found the secret of keeping old age at bay.

He is Dr. Paul Niehans, a Swiss gland specialist and surgeon who attends the Pope and German Chancellor Konard Adenauer.

THE NIEHANS PRINCIPLE OF IMPARTING YOUTH TO THE AGED CONSISTS OF INJECTING THE BODY CELLS OF YOUNG ANIMALS INTO OLD PEOPLE TO ENCOURAGE THEIR OWN CELLS TO START GROWING YOUNG AGAIN.

One of his patients: 84-year-old novelist Somerset Maugham.

Says Maugham's 64-year-old secretary, Alan Searle: "Mr. Maugham had the treatment — a course of injections — about three years ago. I had the same treatment myself. It made a wonderful change in both of us. Only one course is necessary.

"Mr. Maugham is full of activity and much more mentally alert. As for me I am prepared to climb trees with anyone."

The professor has no fixed scale of charges.

If you are rich, you pay plenty.

If you are poor, you may pay next to nothing.

★

Singing star, Gilbert Becaud, weighed and checked over a month, has proved that he loses 10 ounces in weight every time he does his 70-minute act.

UNESCO Upset

UNDER fire on the long-hair-and-culture front: Tall, plump 55-year-old Texan, Dr. Luther Evans, boss, of the UNESCO outfit here.

The charges against him by discontented staff men are vanity, nepotism and lack of purpose.

Said one senior malcontent: "Morale at UNESCO is right down to basement level. It's like some oriental court—more and more courtiers and flatterers are being hired and the number of effective workers is going down

Dr. Evans was a Congress librarian in Washington till he landed this 18,000 dol. a year tax-free job in 1953.

When Miss Wilen Faulkner (right) retired after nearly 30 years as an educator, she exchanged one job at a time for two. She is now one of 53 women elected to the New Hampshire State Legislature and director of the State's Social Welfare Council. Widely travelled, one of her chief interests is making and keeping international friendships.

VEMANA'S PHILOSOPHY IS TO BETTER LOT OF COMMON MAN

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

"SO long as even a single dog in my country is without food, my whole religion will be to feed it" was the stirring message which Swami Vivekananda thundered forth to the world, rising above human dimensions of values.

And centuries back before Swami Vivekananda appeared on the stage of the world, Vemana, as it were, his predestined alter ego illustrated what he was in his core, whether he be prince or saint.

At the sight of a neglected, hunger-stricken and shivering old dame in a temple courtyard, on a winter day Vemana, as a born prince in full bloom of power and youth, rushed to the deity through the crowd of devotees, snatched the plate of sweets kept for offering to the deity and pulled aside the pithambara (silken-cloth) used as the garment of the idol, and flew back to the old lady to console her with food and raiment.

There were caustic comments at his unconventional and daring act.

But he was a prince. People and priests dared not question him.

VEMANA ADMONISHED THEM, "INSTEAD OF FEEDING AND CLOTHING THAT STONE IDOL WITHOUT LIFE, BETTER FEED AND CLOTHE THIS OLD LADY STRUGGLING FOR LIFE."

This was Vemana—even before renunciation.

Yogi Vemana, the philosopher-poet of Andhra, is a name to conjure with in the history of Indian philosophy.

There is not an Andhra who does not know at least one or two of his poems.

Philosophy and poetry lie in wedlock, as one goes through his life and teachings.

In the history of India, Yogi Vemana's period was one of spiritual degeneration for Hindus, due to religious conflicts. At this juncture Yogi Vemana, like a brilliant comet, appeared on the horizon, to awaken the conscience of man.

Fondled

Vemana was the younger brother of Racha Vemana, the last king of the Reddy Kingdom, which rose to power after the fall of the Kakatiya Dynasty and whose rule lasted for a century from 1328 to 1428 A.D.

Vemana was a much fondled prince of the royal family.

From younger days he revealed inborn traits of optimism and sacrifice in all his actions.

With the march of time he entered the portals of youth—bubbling and exciting youth.

By disposition, he was God-fearing and aesthetical bent of mind.

In his frequent visits to the temples and palaces, he came into the alluring presence of Devadasies, dancing damsels of the temple, who enjoyed royal patronage and social significance in those days.

Vemana indeed loved the fine arts, more so music and dancing, to drink the cup of "aesthetic pleasure" to its full.

No wonder his poetic flair flowered at the sight of the rhythmic and graceful movement of the limbs and rich cadence of the tone of the fair damsels, as they danced and sang to the measured steps.

Unawares, youth had played its part, with all its bewitching lure.

In the Rangoli show at Dadar artist Shantaram Kamte has drawn a vivid picture of D. K. Karve, champion of women's education, now in his 100th year.

Vemana was lost—mind, body and soul—to Mohanangi, the charming damsel and a celebrated temple-dancer.

Narasamba, the queen and his sister-in-law, for whom he had great respect, tried in vain, to free Vemana from the snare of the Devadasi.

Intoxicated by his romance with the Devadasi, he ventured to steal the 'Nagaharam', diamond necklace, believed to be the fortune-bringer of the royal family, to adore his paramour with it.

On another occasion, he emptied all the treasury to perform 'Kanakabhishekam', adoring the Devadasi from head to foot with gold.

The result was, his elder brother the King, was taken prisoner, by his overlord, for not paying the annual feudal tribute.

On his way home, Vemana heard about his brother's imprisonment.

Turn In Tide

To relieve him, he approached the Devadasi for help.

She only mocked at him and said, "lime pasted on wall and money given to the prostitute are the same."

Broken-hearted, Vemana sought the help of his friend, Abhiramayya, the court goldsmith and managed to secure enough gold to pay the overlord and get his brother released. With bars of gold, he ran home with great joy, only to face another calamity.

Jyoti, his sister-in-law's daughter, a child of about six years, whom he looked upon as his life's light, had just then expired, unexpectedly after a day's severe fever.

Vemana could not bear this calamity.

THE DEVADASI'S BETRAYAL, HIS BROTHER'S IMPRISONMENT, THE PASSING AWAY OF 'JYOTI', ALL REVOLUTIONISED HIS MIND AND MADE HIM REALISE HE WAS THE ROOT CAUSE OF ALL THE DISASTROUS EVENTS.

Awakening and repentance drove him to fall at his sister-in-law's feet, and he made her his first guru or teacher.

A great change came over Vemana. He turned a recluse and gave himself up to meditation.

Now Vemana sought more and more friendship of Abhiramayya, the court goldsmith who was a very pious man.

Abhiramayya was philosophic by disposition and observed austeritics.

By close association Vemana learnt that on a particular day at a particular time, Abhiramayya was to receive 'initiation' from a great seer named 'Lambika Yogi' dwelling in a cave on the nearby hills, on the eve of the latter's entering into Maha Samadhi and ceasing wordly existence by yogic process.

Initiation

To Vemana, nothing was more precious than spiritual guidance and initiation.

With the help of his sister-in-law he issued a royal ordinance, which forced Abhiramayaa to make a pair of ear-rings for the royal house-hold by the next sun-rise, which eventually prevented Abhiramayya from going to the seer in time for initiation.

While Lambika Yogi felt the absence of Abhiramayya on his day of Samadhi, he deemed it his duty to initiate some one before he could enter Samadhi.

Vemana waiting for the opportunity made the best of the situation by presenting himself in all devotion and humility before the departing sage.

Lambika Yogi realised that Vemana was destined to receive the initiation and wrote the bijaksharas i.e. letters of life, on his tongue.

After initiation, Vemana experienced a great unknown power of light and wisdom stealing into his being, which he made known to the world later in his verses in praise of his preceptor.

He was completely transformed. "He lived in light, moved in light and talked of light".

He realised with tears of gratitude that his friend Abhiramayya, who was also a philosopher and guide to him, was responsible for his spiritual awakening and realisation.

Straight away he went to Abhiramayya, fell at his feet begged his pardon.

He immortalised his friend's name by dedicating every poem to "Abhiramayya", as the world should know him.

He then took to the life of an ascetic and wandered all over the country, preaching his gospel of the divinity in man and its attainment by meditation and sacrifice.

In this context, he performed many miracles to arouse the people's faith in God.

He lived to a ripe old age and entered Samadhi at Katairapalli in Kadiri taluk of Andhra. To this day at his Samadhi, regular daily worship continues.

The anniversary celebrations attract large crowds and miracles are said to happen there.

Hot-Gospeller

His biography is only a prelude to his works. History has recorded more about his works than his life.

His sole mission was to preach the 'inherent divinity in man and make it prevail by personal example.'

He attacked superstition, ritualism, dogmatism and inhuman doctrines and proclaimed that 'truth is eternal and beyond attributes and could be attained only by contemplation and selfless love.'

The factors, that contribute to Vemana's outstanding eminence as a great philosopher are his mystical note on the direct apprehension of Truth, the poetic grandeur of his quatrains and the irresistible appeal of his poetry.

In short he was a free and Boldness of thought and originality were characteristic of all his utterances.

ABOVE ALL HIS THOUGHTS ON EDUCATION ARE MOST THOUGHT-PROVOKING. HE DEFINED THAT AS "TRUE EDUCATION BY WHIGH YOU CAN KNOW YOUR DEATH. THE REALITY IN BEFORE AND BEHIND DEATH."

He reminded man of eternity in him, of the eternity and strength of the spirit, the mind being merely subservient to it by nature and destiny. Indeed he sounded a note of warning against scepticism.

In short, he proved that knowledge was beyond the concept of senses, i.e. Atindriya Dnyanam. He preached 'Adwaita' in action for the householder as well as the ascetic.

BRITANNIA'S FAILURE IS BIG BLOW TO U.K.'s AIRCRAFT TRADE

LONDON.

THE export dollar-earning capacity of Britain's aircraft industry received a severe new blow when the long-range Bristol Britannia (the Whispering Giant), pride of Britain's civil air fleet, limped into Miami recently with two of its four motors sick.

A Bristol company statement suggested that there was damage to the compressor blades, due to some meteorological effect other than icing conditions.

It will probably be a month or more before the exact cause of failure has been traced and remedied in production engines.

The latest chapter in the troubled career of the Britannia, or "Whispering Giant" as it has been dubbed, is a bitter disappointment to its designers who had great hopes for the plane's future.

It was a shock to the industry's pride when it was announced that the Britannia would not be ready to take Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh on their North American tour.

Scrapped

There was also the mammoth Brabazon.

This huge, eight-motored airliner with a wing span of 200 ft. was designed to be queen of the Atlantic air routes with 100 passengers in its luxurious cabins.

One Brabazon flew, after an entire village had been levelled to make room for the runway, and it was then scrapped. Altogether this project cost more than dol. 33 million.

Another failure was the building of the elegant Princess flying-boats. These ten-motored ships were to carry 220 second-class passengers or 130 first class passengers at 388 mph.

Three of these monsters were built, but when they were ready no suitable motors could be found to power them.

These planes are now cocoon-

By John Camsell

ed at the Saunders-Roe plant, Isle of Wight. This project cost dol. 25 million.

Comets

After notching up many speed records all over the world the Comets were grounded after two disastrous crashes in the Mediterranean which were attributed to metal fatigue.

It will be 1958 before the new and strengthened Comets are delivered to BOAC for passenger service.

Another disappointment was the dropping of the Vickers-1000 trans-Atlantic jet airliner.

SEVERAL MILLIONS OF DOLLARS HAD BEEN SPENT BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT BOWED OUT AND AUTHORISED BOAC TO BUY AMERICAN PLANES FOR THEIR ATLANTIC HAUL.

But not all of Britain's aviation picture is painted black.

The brightest hue on the canvas is the turbo-prop Vickers Viscount which is a money-spinner for capital, Trans-Canada Airlines and British European Airways.

VICKERS ARE BUILDING VISCOUNTS AT THE RATE OF 10 A MONTH, AND ALREADY 374 HAVE BEEN ORDERED.

A bigger and more powerful ship named the Vanguard will follow the Viscount in three years' time.

Already 40 have been sold in advance.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, AMERICAN SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND MILITARY OFFICERS ARE WARNING THE GOVERNMENT THAT U.S. IS LIKELY TO SUFFER ANOTHER DEVASTATING SCIENTIFIC AND POLITICAL BLOW AT THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIANS.

They have scored a dazzling success and gained unbelievable prestige with, their 18,000-mile per hour satellite "Sputnik."

Another and bigger Sputnik with a dog passenger is now circling the earth.

The Russians are going to send a giant rocket bursting upward through our atmosphere.

It will streak away from earth with a speed greater than 25,000 miles per hour.

Several days later it will hurtle into the moon's airless and pitted surface.

Easier

A Russian rocket hurtling the quarter-million miles across space to crash on the moon would be a tremendous victory for the Russians over the United States.

It would "prove" to men everywhere that America has been surpassed greatly by the accomplishments of Soviet science.

The prestige to be gained from such a manoeuvre could swing hundreds of millions of people over to Soviet influence.

It seems that only the engineers, and not the officials who can make the decisions to go ahead with rocket programme, understand that it actually is 'easier' to send a rocket to the moon than it is to place a satellite into an orbit around the earth.

An additional speed of only a few thousand miles per hour would have sent the "sputnik" hurtling away from earth.

THE TASK OF STRIKING A BODY IN SPACE 2,163 MILES IN DIAMETER IS INFINITELY MORE SIMPLE THAN PLACING A SATELLITE INTO A HIGHLY PRECISE ORBIT.

Next Step

The Russians have made an accomplished fact the more difficult task.

It may be only a matter of months, before we read the startling headline: "RUSSIAN ROCKET LANDS ON MOON!"

We can beat that headline.

Our engineers have wanted, and have tried to obtain the permission to do so.

They have been refused that permission. Officially the concept was regarded as "too unrealistic." It was not "worthy of consideration."

U.S. CAN CATCH UP WITH RUSSIA IN SPACE RACE

But... What now? Is it still "unrealistic" and is it still not "worthy of consideration?"

Within the next months scientists of both the U.S.S.R. and the United States will follow the success of the "sputnik" with more satellites.

Some will be smaller, others much larger. Some of these artificial moons will be crammed with instruments.

The instruments will teach us hitherto — unobtainable secrets about the composition of the electrical atmosphere so far above the earth.

From this new data scientists will be able to build radio and television equipment of extraordinary capabilities.

Global communications will take a seven-league boots step forward.

Big Strides

Scientists now envision a system of three satellites whirling in space at a distance of several thousand miles from the earth.

These will be relay stations for television transmitters.

The scientists will bounce television picture signals at the speed of light from earth to a satellite, then in the merest fraction of a second to another satellite, and back to a receiving station on the other side of the world.

The sociological impact of instantaneous global-wide communications in video is certain to affect our lives in a profound manner.

By noting the variations of the satellites' orbits we will obtain for the first time accurate data on the masses of the continents.

Geodetic surveys from the insuperable vantage of satellite height will open our eyes to our world in a fashion impossible before the Age of Space.

Meteorological studies from satellites may be our greatest immediate boon.

We will send television transmitters into space, and on screens on the earth we will actually see how our weather is created, how it moves across the planet, and how destructive storms are created.

FOR THE FIRST TIME WE WILL HAVE ACCURATE WEATHER FORECASTING, AND WE WILL BE ON THE WAY TOWARD ACTUALLY CONTROLLING WEATHER.

This one reward of satellites in space alone promises to save millions of lives and untold billions of dollars in prevented damage.

Study Of Moon

In future decades it means that man will control the weather on his earth.

This will take time, but scientists predict confidently that this new knowledge will enable us to turn blighted desert areas into lush agricultural centres, and to perform similar wonders.

The early satellites are only the predecessors of large and elaborately-equipped robot laboratories to whirl in the vacuum of space around the earth.

The firing on October 4 was but the opening shot of a vast assault against ignorance. All men stand to benefit.

Within a year rockets may be crashing into the moon's surface.

Other rockets will be crammed with instruments and then sent across space to circle the moon, and to take instrument readings and pictures of the conditions on the other side of the moon.

Robot rockets will land on the moon, and transmit vital data of conditions on this hostile world by radio back to earth.

Simultaneously with these robot ventures beyond the earth, man will climb away from his home planet.

To this date the highest any man has ever reached is 126,200 feet. Air Force Captain Iven Kincheloe, Jr., stood above 99 per cent of our atmosphere. Physiologically, he was "in space."

But this is only the beginning.

Next year a test pilot will streak into the heavens with a speed greater than 7,000 miles per hour.

IN THE STILL-SECRET NORTH AMERICAN X-15, AIR FORCE FLIERS WILL BOOM OUT OF THE ATMOSPHERE TO MORE THAN 520,000 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH.

These men will be in space. They will be weightless, under conditions of zero gravity.

They will be bombarded by fierce cosmic radiation.

They will wear space-suits—and they will be in space-ships.

The next step will be to place these manned rockets into orbits.

Outposts

At first they will remain in space for only 24 hours.

Then for several days.

And finally, in a decade or two from now, we will shoot giant rockets into orbits several hundred or a thousand miles from the earth. Men will follow.

They will assemble the parts of the rockets and their cargoes into strange new shapes in the heavens.

These will be sealed and filled with scientific equipment. Oxygen-helium atmospheres will be pumped into them.

These will be the first manned space stations.

They will be scientific outposts in space, the first rung on the long ladder to other worlds that man will one day reach.

The first such flight will be a cautious one.

Men will climb into a spaceship and blast away from the earth.

They will swing through space around the moon, studying, recording, and planning.

And then one day an ungainly rocket, with several men within its sealed interior, will descend on a pillar of intense flame to the airless surface of the moon.

That day may be only 15 to 20 years from now, or it may be closer to 50.

It does not matter.

The important thing is that this epochal moment of man's history is about to become reality.

U.S. science can do it.

We have the men and the knowledge to do so.

We need only make the decision to accept the responsibility to lead man to other worlds in space.

By Martin Caidin

President Eisenhower has disclosed that the U.S. plans to fire its first small, "pilot" satellite into space in December, and launch a "larger" more instrumented one next March.

But, says rocket expert Martin Caidin in this article the United States has had for several years the know-how and ability to send a rocket the full journey across space to the moon!

Caidin, a former consultant to U.S. military and civilian authorities in the rocket and missile field, is the author of the recently-published book "Vanguard," the story of the American satellite programme, and many other authoritative works on interplanetary science.

Miss Shalini Sule's Rangoli picture shows King Dushyanta wooing the Ashram girl Shakuntala.

Fake Food Impurity Suits Hit Cafes

BOSTON.

A GREAT many people steal with their teeth, and it is always open season on restaurant keepers.

A short time ago a man walked into a cafeteria here, carrying several half-inch tacks in his pocket.

After eating part of a piece of pie, he jabbed one of the tacks into his lower gum, then placed the tack on the plate with the unfinished pie.

Summoning the manager, he registered a complaint that the restaurant was serving apple pie "spiked" with tacks.

The manager rushed the claimant to my office for emergency treatment.

While I washed my hands in an adjoining laboratory, my assistant, whose desk was concealed by a screen and whose presence was unknown to the faker, happened to step from behind the screen just as he was furiously jabbing something into his mouth.

★

When the young lady reported the unusual occurrence to me, I immediately examined the "patient's" mouth and found a fresh laceration.

In my report to the restaurant, I mentioned this incident, with the result that the crook received no reward for his pains.

A few months ago, a fashionably dressed woman ordered breakfast at a cafeteria in Times Square, New York.

After eating a few minutes she complained to the manager that she had broken a front tooth on a pebble in her oatmeal.

By Charles A. Levinson

She collected 40 dol., the price of a porcelain jacket crown, to cover an old broken-down tooth.

She had, of course, placed the pebble in the oatmeal with her own little hands.

Thinking the pickings were easy in Times Square, the woman tried the same trick in the same area the following morning.

She almost succeeded.

DISCOVERING THAT THE INSURANCE COMPANY PROTECTING THESE RESTAURANTS AGAINST FRAUDULENT CLAIMS WAS ON HER TRAIL, SHE DISAPPEARED FROM NEW YORK.

By now she may have "played" many other cities.

Civilisation, with its genius for complication, has produced the "foreign substance" racketeer.

★

All over the country manufacturers are employing attorneys to defend them in damage suits brought by enterprising crooks, who claim to have found almost anything in their food from carpet tacks to dissected mice.

Food claims cost Americans millions of dollars a year, and about 90 per cent of them are either fraudulent or grossly exaggerated.

Recently I noted a Pittsburgh case in which suit was brought against a vendor for 200,000 dol. in damages; settlement, 13,000 dol.

From an Illionis city came a report of a 100,000 dol. claim and a 2,500 dol. settlement.

Suits for amounts ranging from 13,000 dol. to 100,000 dol. are not uncommon

MAO'S SON HAS CHEQUERED BACKGROUND

TOKYO.

A QUIET-SPOKEN Chinese Communist official, who by his birthright should be one of the world's best-known people, leads a life of anonymity today — aloof, friendless, forgotten.

He is Mao An-yin, eldest son of Red China's dictator Mao Tse-tung who rules over one-fourth of the world's population.

By Philip King

Young Mao is one of countless government officials in Peking.

His official title is Second Secretary of the Central Political Bureau — a job that fits somewhere around the middle rung of the Communist bureaucratic ladder.

Officially and socially, he has little contact with his famous father.

In fact, most of his lifetime was spent in Soviet Russia.

The only foreigners who reportedly have seen him in recent years are a few Russians, who have had private conferences with elder Mao when the son acted as interpreter.

These are some highlights of young Mao's background:

He lived a nomadic life up till the age of 15, always one step ahead of pursuing Nationalist troops.

Even during this time the son had little contact with his father.

He was sent to Soviet Russia at fifteen for education. After learning rudiments of Russian, he entered Sun Yat-Sen University.

In the middle 1930's young Mao turned up in Yenan, the Chinese Communist capital before and during World War II.

He saw brief duty as deputy chief of the Third Bureau of the Party's Organising Committee, chief of the Fifth Bureau of the Intelligence Corps and chief of the Special Intelligence Training Corps.

He left for Russia for the second time in 1939 to enter Far East University and later Russia's exclusive Officers' School.

He worked as an Intelligence officer in General Georgi Zhukov's Red Army during World War II and was decorated for war service.

He went to East Germany after the war to study secret police methods.

He spent considerable time as "supervisor" in a concentration camp in the Ukraine.

He returned to China in 1949 and was given his present position in Peking.

MOTHER'S FATE

Young Mao married a party worker during his Yenan days.

His wife is the former Teng Shueh-mei, alias Hwa Fung, who is today chief of the Fifth Section of the Central Intelligence Bureau.

The couple reportedly live in an unpretentious suburb with little social contact.

YOUNG MAO'S DECEASED MOTHER, YANG KAI-HWEI, WAS MAO'S SECOND WIFE.

SHE WAS CAPTURED AND SHOT TO DEATH BY NATIONALIST TROOPS IN HUNAN PROVINCE IN THE LATE 1920'S.

Even less is known about young Mao's younger brother by the same mother.

The second son is about 35 today, according to informants.

After the Communists took over the mainland, Mayo Yung-fu, the younger son, was mayor of Hengyang in Hunan for a brief period.

Later he was Regional Commissar in the same province.

HAILED AS PRODIGIES TEEN-AGERS KILL MUSIC STANDARDS

ARE the "Top Ten Tunes" plugged on TV and radio truly the ten best popular songs of the moment? Or are they really as gosh-awful as they sound?

Ask a Tin Pan Alley songsmith what he thinks of the "top ten" and he'll wince, turn green and gag.

The pop composer no longer can take pride in his handiwork.

Though he is used to low standards in this business worshipping commercialism above quality, he admits that never before have standards sunk so low as in the 1956-57 season.

The cheapest songs are flourishing, sung by Rock 'n' Rolling, thigh-twitching artists, by hand - weaving, head - bobbing "vocal groups" that can't sing.

Kids have been knocking out hits.

"Why do fools fall in love?" that made quite a splash not long ago, was penned by a teenager, and every hit spawned by untrained writers, becomes an argument to lower the standards still further.

NEW TRENDS

As one Tin Pan Alley songwriter put it, "I'm handicapped in today's market, I've had musical training."

Let's take a close look at the current "trends" in popular music.

In 1957 they're still Rockin 'n' Rollin'.

You may not have heard of them, but Rock 'n' Roll stars like Fats Domino, Chuck Berry, the Platters and others are raking in the gold.

ALAN FREED, THE CROWN PRINCE OF THE FIELD, BREAKS BOX OFFICE RECORDS WHENEVER HE BRINGS IN HIS "ROCK 'n' ROLL HOPS."

Here are some sample titles of Rock 'n' Roll tunes that suggest its philosophic content and approach: "All Shook Up" (love's impact), "Little Darlin'" (you can't love two) "I'm walkin'" (this one defies definition).

CROSS BREED

There is also a kind of cross-pollinisation when Rock 'n' Roll is wedded to another type song. The glib Tin Pan Alley writer believes that two types are better than one.

Hence, "Calypso Rock," "When Rock 'n' Roll came to Trinidad."

Sample lyric from the latter:

We had a peaceful little island in de ocean
When Rock and Roll come to Trinidad
You should have seen de way it started a commotion when Rock and Roll come to Trinidad.

The boy with the sideburns, Elvis Presley, has been making the gals swoon with something known in the trade as "Rock-a-Billy."

This is a blending of Country and Western-type lyrics and the Rock 'n' Roll afterbeat.

Sample Presley hits: "All Shook Up," "Hound Dog," and "Don't be Cruel."

WAY TO HITDOM

1957 has seen a flock of "Rock-a-Billy" hits.

Guy Mitchell has twitched his way to hitdom with something actually called "Rock-a-Billy." ("Rock-a-Billy, Rock-a-Billy, Rock-a-Billy Rock)."

Right now Tin Pan Alley's powers that be are pursuing the teen-age market with single-minded devotion.

Everything about teen-agers has become grist for the "Pop Music" field.

Result: Lyrics such as "Teen-age Romance," "Teen-age Prayer," "Charm Bracelet," "Graduation Day," "School Day," "First Date," "First Kiss," "First Love."

Here's a sample from "After School:"

"Yesterday, I waited for you,
At the corner candy store,
The way I always do.
The hours passed, the gang went home,
And I was left there all alone
Waiting for you."

Another sample from "Charm Bracelet":

"Our first High School date,
I gave you a skate
To fasten on your charm bracelet
And I can recall the gold basketball
I fastened on your charm bracelet."

There's nothing wrong in portraying adolescent materials in song, but the current hits are devoid of sensitivity.

20th Century teen-age life is more complex than the contrived, cheap songs angled for youngsters with 89 cents to spend on a record.

PROVOCATIVE

Provocative suggestions to make love, right now, baby; why wait, tomorrow is too late," are characteristic of the 1957 brand of Tin Pan Alley hits.

"They're low-down delinquency-type lyrics stressing urgency," says one Tin Pan Alley lyricist. Sample songs in this hurry-up genre: "Yes, Tonight Josephine," "Young Blood," "I Like Your Kind of Love," and "Start Movin' in My Direction."

From "Start Movin' in my Direction:"

"I wanna you to start movin'
Come on, hold me tight
Start movin' in my direction
Let's start our lovin' tonight"

In 1937, 20 years ago, these were the hit songs that Americans were singing and dancing to: "A Foggy Day," "In the Still of the Night," "I've got My Love to Keep Me Warm," "Johnny One Note," "The Lady Is a Tramp," "Nice work if you can get it," "Once in a while," "Rosalie," "September in the Rain," "Thanks for the Memory," "That old Feeling," "Too Marvellous for Words," "Where or When," and "Whistle While you Work."

Compare these to the current species of popular songs on your radio, or the next time you pass a juke box. As Abe Burrows said recently, "I used to make my living taking pot shots at popular songs... now most of them are not even good enough to be insulted."

OUT OF JOINT

Tin Pan Alley is singing the blues.

The billion dollar record industry, based on Thomas Edison's discovery that indentations on paraffin paper will preserve sound, is being attacked from within and without, and the battle may bring beneficial changes.

Rex Stout, for one, creator of the famous "Nero Wolfe" detective stories, says that "mayhem" is being committed on the musical taste of American listeners.

An even more serious charge has been levelled by members of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers.

Such prominent composers as Richard Rodgers, Billy Rose, Dorothy Fields, and Harold Rome claim that their songs are being discriminated against by radio TV networks, which, they add, have ownership tie-ins with RCA, Victor and Columbia records.

The ASCAP members say that the industry is pushing the songs of their rival, Broadcast Music, Inc., which they consider a "puppet firm" of the radio-TV-record industry.

A Congressional probe added substance to this charge when it revealed that disc jockeys and recording artists have been subsidised by BMI to set up BMI firms.

By David Dachs

TIN Pan Alley has been used to low standards, but the 1956-57 season has set a record for bad taste, bad music and banality. Take a look at the lyrics of some of today's hits, and compare them with 20 years ago.

Add to this the concern of parents over Rock 'n' Roll dance riots and you have a picture of an industry that is out of joint with itself.

However, there are some bright notes that can be heard through this discord and dissonance.

Alan Freed, the disc jockey-promoter, may break theatre box-office records with his "Rock 'n' Roll Parties".

But "My Fair Lady" will make more money than all the Rock 'n' Roll shows for the next 10 years.

BRIGHT SIDE

Kids are happy to enrol in Tommy Sands fan clubs.

Yet a good percentage of the Blue Denim crowd also listen to show music by Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hammerstein, Irving Berlin and Frank Loesser.

In the past 10 years, "Hi-Fi" has become a multimillion-dollar industry.

Sale of good classical music is way up.

FM stations which feature movie scores, show music, opera and jazz are flourishing.

With good music increasingly at our disposal, through FM, HI-FI, L. P.'s the forces of musical progress can't be drowned out.

The annual music festivals at Tanglewood, Mass., and Aspen, Colo., are attracting thousands of youngsters every year. There are dozens of such festivals.

There's action on the "Payola" front, too.

A Federal grand jury recently cited Randy Dixon, Philadelphia disc jockey for failing to report about dol. 20,000 in payoffs—the first indictment in "Pop Music" history.

The Government expects to file other suits against disc jockeys who play certain tunes for a price.

THIS WILL RESTORE A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FREE COMPETITION TO THE AIRWAVES.

As a Congressional Committee pointed out, "The greatest song in the world can never gain popularity unless the public is given an opportunity to hear it."

Congress may also force BMI to sink or swim on its own merits.

The stock of this outfit is now wholly owned by Radio-TV interests.

TIDE TURNS

If Congress or ASCAP's lawyers force these interests to give up their stock, then competition between ASCAP and BMI will be fair and square.

Even some good may have come from the BMI episode in recording history—it gave young songwriters a chance to break into the field, formerly monopolised by ASCAP.

There's hope, too, on other fronts.

Today the big record and juke box network is geared to teen-agers.

Songwriters used to write for the whole population, and songs had a kind of poignant maturity.

One record official who sees this problem is Mitch Miller, chief of the popular music wing of Columbia records, and a highly complex personality.

He's fought a valiant fight against Rock 'n' Roll, and today he's going around the country calling for "Music for Adults."

In New York's Turf Restaurant, where songwriters gather, pro's agree that humming choruses, Gospel-type backgrounds won't hide the fact that more substance has to go into the popular songs, more thought.

The better songwriters realise that the American language is a supple and beautiful thing, and that songs need not be fabricated of "comic strip prose."

But they all admit that Tin Pan Alley is afraid of new themes, new ideas, experiments in form.

Many Tin Pan Alley figures, writers and some less corrupted record and music publishing personalities, hope that one of these days—or years, things will change.

CULTURAL

They believe that there's too much cultural pressure building up against this cheap musical conformity.

And then the tunes that have been jangling the nation's nerves—the tawdry Rock 'n' Roll tunes, the juvenile teen-age confections, the pseudo-Western songs—will give way.

Then we'll have a vast musical popular art that will reflect all the moods, feelings ideas in the American landscapes.

As Johnny Mercer once put it, in the days when songs were written for adults:

"You've got to accentuate the positive
Eliminate the negative
Latch on to the affirmative
And don't mess with Mr. In-Between."

Here are just a scattering of the songs from Irving Berlin's private 50-year-old "Hit Parade." His first hit, "Marie from Sunny Italy," is one of the few for which he did not write the music; the others offer proof that Berlin is perhaps America's only notable song-writer who turns out both words and music.

'Battle Of Bubbles' Hits Car Makers

BY BERNARD KAPLAN

PARIS.

WHAT a fascinated but wary European motor car industry already has dubbed the "Battle of the Bubbles" burst forth at the Paris auto show, the official start of the 1958 car "season."

Last winter's Suez crisis and the resultant rise in gasoline prices in Western Europe—it's now $1.10 a gallon in France—touched off a boom in the production of what looks like the result of cross-breeding a sedan with a motorcycle.

These mechanical oddities, variously called "Bubbles," "Blisters" and "Babies," run, as one proud manufacturer boasts, on little more than the "promise of petrol."

A few of the species have been in production for a couple of years, notably the Italian-designed, German-built Isetta and the Messerschmidt, the post-war dream child of the ubiquitous airplane designer, Willy Messerschmidt.

But, until Suez, they sold principally as novelties and there was no rush by other manufacturers to get into the field.

However, during the past fight months, the Bubble makers have had more orders than they could fill.

And at least nine additional firms, sensing a new demand, have joined the competition and begun scrambling to produce models.

Not all the persons who brought Bubbles in recent months did so because they couldn't afford anything better, the auto men say.

Many switched from larger cars out of exasperation with parking and traffic miseries.

West German manufacturers, with 10 babies on the market or announced, have taken a strong lead in the new race.

But the British have three and the French and Italians also have new models.

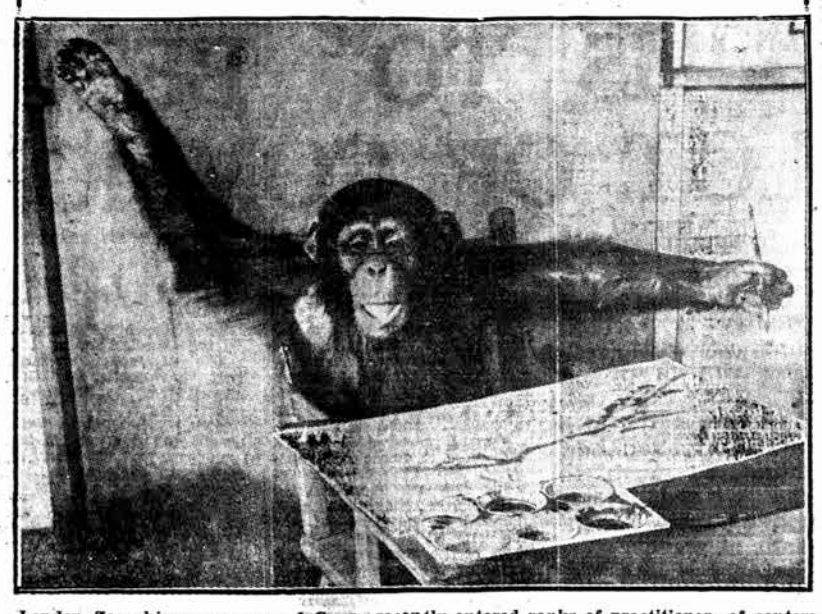
ONE OF THESE IS A TWO-SEATER CONVERTIBLE VESPA, THE INITIAL VENTURE INTO THE AUTO MARKET OF THE FAMED ITALIAN MOTORSCOOTER FIRM. IT IS BEING PRODUCED IN FRANCE.

One or two of the newer models will seat four persons, though most are limited to two adults and "two children."

Sixty-five miles per gallon is the average claim on gasoline consumption.

The average price is around $800, or about fifty per cent less than even the cheapest orthodox cars sell for here.

SIMIAN PAINTER



London Zoo chimpanzee named Congo recently entered ranks of practitioners of contemporary art.

HOTEL FOR ANIMALS AT LONDON AIRPORT

BY ARNOLD THOMSON

WHERE IN THE WORLD IS THERE AN HOTEL PREPARED TO TAKE MORE THAN 500,000 GUESTS A YEAR, EQUIPPED WITH AN OPERATING THEATRE FOR TRAVEL SICK CLIENTS—AND WITH A CUISINE WHICH PROVIDES NECTAR REGULARLY ON THE MENU?

There are no neon lights; no top-hatted commissionaries; but this hotel does exist, set back a hundred yards or so from one of the main runways at London Airport, nearly a mile from the luxurious passenger lounges.

AT ANY HOUR

The residents—all of them non-paying—are the thousands of animals, birds and fishes, of every conceivable species and size, which fly into London Airport every day of every week on freighter and passenger airliners.

For many of the animals London Airport is just a phase of a journey.

After a stay of a few hours, possibly a few days, they continue their flights from continent to continent perhaps across the Atlantic to the United States of America or Canada or maybe across the world to Australia.

But whatever the reasons for their travels, there is always bed-and-breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner for the travellers at the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Hostel at London Airport.

THE R.S.P.C.A. ANIMAL HOSTEL IS THE FIRST TO BE ESTABLISHED AT ANY AIRPORT IN THE WORLD.

Visitors from other countries to London Airport have been freely shown all aspects of the Hostel, and now it is likely that the United States, and possibly some other countries, will follow suit.

Four years of planning went into the Hostel scheme and, unique as it is, much of the preliminary planning had to be based on guess work.

No one knew what was to be the volume of animal traffic handled, and all plans had to conform to the necessarily strict regulations of Britain's Ministry of Agriculture, which controls the conditions of import and export of animals.

DIET PROBLEM

The Hostel was eventually opened in 1952, and even then it was obvious that the "Visitors' Book" was going to be very full. Last year however, the figures of the "guests" handled reached the staggering total of 570,645. They included every type of bird, animal, reptile and fish—except giraffes, although giraffes, too, could have been accommodated. Elephants, lions, tigers and leopards are among the larger visitors to the Hostel, but all of them, down to the smallest birds and mice, are given specialised treatment.

This presents every day a catering problem more complicated than a State banquet.

Every possible type of animal food has to be prepared in the kitchens of the Hostel.

For some of the animals the food has to be brought by air or obtained from special sources.

The refrigerators are kept full of horse-flesh and other meat for the lions and other large cats.

The monkeys—and there are literally thousands of these—like succulent fruits and vegetables; there are scores of different types of grains, meals and seeds, any one of which may be needed at a moment's notice for some fastidious eater. Fruit-suckers shamas, minivates—birds from India—are partial to helpings of nectar during their stays at London Airport.

ANIMAL CHEFS

The staff of the R.S.P.C.A. Animal Hostel are carefully trained, and they have to be expert animal chefs and dieticians.

They must be able to carry out first aid—even when the patient would like to make a meal of a well-fed veterinary surgeon.

The Hostel has the latest equipment to deal with really sick animal travellers.

A fully equipped veterinary unit, with pharmacy and operating theatre complete, is installed; there is oxygen available, and a specially designed oprating cage for the large carnivores.

In the sick bay, thousands of living creatures have been nursed back to full health after illnesses and injuries, which in some cases have been sustained in flight.

LION CUBS, LEOPARD CUBS, GIBBONS AND CHIMPANZEES—EVEN A BABY GORILLA — HAVE CONVALESCED TO THE BACKGROUND ROAR OR AIRLINER ENGINES.

United Europe May Become 'Third Force'

ROME.

A DRIZZLE came down steadily throughout the day. It soaked the flags in the small Capitol Hill plaza, dampened the rich tapestry hanging out of the windows, and drenched the onlookers.

And yet they came, in ever-growing numbers, to gawk at the guards in their medieval costumes, to applaud the foreign statesmen entering the magnificent Palace of the Conservatories and, now and then, to trade blows with Communist hecklers.

Hours later the old bells in the Capitoline tower pealed, and the crowd in the plaza broke into cheers.

★

For what it was watching was not only a colourful show, but also an event to remember.

For within the palace, in the famous chamber known as the Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii, statesmen of six nations had just signed a compact which some day might result in a United States of Europe.

The documents that lay on the large, red-covered table made for dull reading.

One treaty provided for the creation of a six-nation "common market."

Another set up a joint atomic authority.

But between the lines there was the promise that, before another generation grew up, Europe would not only trade as a unit, but might also have a common court, a common parliament, and certainly a common army. An old, old dream was coming true.

The delegates, seated in gilded chairs around the red table, spoke for France, Italy, West Germany, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Each of these countries apart is a more or less minor power.

But put together, they have 160,000,000 people, produce more steel than the Soviet Union, and do more world trading than the United States.

Banded together, they could be a match for either the Russians or the Americans.

"We've created," a Frenchman cried here passionately, "not a small, isolated Europe, but a great Europe.

"Our union and our strength will inspire respect in anyone who might be tempted to disturb our peace."

By THOMAS BALLARD

The dream that came true here dated back to the middle ages.

For centuries ambitious rulers have tried to unify Europe for good or evil—and usually it was evil.

Between the last two wars, dreamers by the score pleaded for a "federated Europe."

And when Hitler died in the wreckage of Berlin, and Western Europe suddenly found both the Soviet and U.S. armies encamped on its soil, fear added its voice to the cries for unity.

Europe's first postwar step toward unification came in Strasbourg, which now added the Council of Europe to its better known attractions of pastry, beer and goose liver.

The council produced much oratory, but it never inspired men.

★

But after it came such useful efforts as the OEEC (the 17-nation Organisation for European Economic Co-operation), the European Payments Union, NATO and the historic Coal and Steel Community.

The climb to unity had its ups and downs.

One of the downs came in the summer of 1954, when the fickle French deputies rejected the European Defence Community.

BUT JUST 10 MONTHS LATER, IN JUNE, 1955, DELEGATES OF THE SIX STUBBORN DREAMER-NATIONS MET IN MESSINA, AND AGREED TO KEEP THE DREAM ALIVE.

From the Messina pep talks to the red-covered table in the Hall of the Horatii and Curiatii was but a step.

All along, the dream had its foes and critics.

Moscow has always opposed it, for it did not want to have a powerful European bloc on its western flank.

And for many non-Communists, a united Europe meant a "Vatican Europe," run by Roman Catholic statesmen.

This notion was partly dispelled when the Socialists, too, began to support the dream.

To many Frenchmen, a united Europe was a nightmare in which a strong Germany lorded it over an impotent France.

And England, which has never liked the idea of a united Europe across the channel, watched the dream with little favour.

But the critics could not stop the dream from coming true.

The Americans backed it with all their power, for they see in a united Europe a bulwark against the Soviets.

Two dedicated Europeans, a slight and sprightly French banker, Jean Monnet, and a stout and sprightly Belgian politician, Paul-Henri Spaak, did a mighty job selling the dream to a sceptical Europe.

The two new pacts, which embody the dream, provide for the following: Before 1974, men, goods and capital will be able to move freely within the six-nation "common market."

Jointly, the six nations will help to develop each other's "slums," such as Italy's depressed south.

★

France will bring with her into the community her troubled ward, Algeria, and the other five partners will contribute some $300,000,000 to develop it.

At the same time, a European atom authority will be set up to control the making of atomic power.

Yet, if cornered, the members will concede that many more steps remain to be taken, and these will not be easy.

It would, for instance, take just one obdurate parliament to explode the dream by refusing to ratify the pacts.

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SUNDAY GEM

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest perhaps are these: "It might have been."

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

Bellezza Queen Chosen At Coiffeur Parade

THE SECOND BLIND WEEK HAS RIGHTLY FOCUSED PUBLIC ATTENTION ON THE IMPERATIVE NEED ON THE PART OF THE SIGHTED TO DO ALL THEY CAN FOR THE SIGHTLESS.

No human affliction can be greater than a life of total darkness, this denial of all visual joys and experiences.

Every human being feels sense of pity for these sufferers in the dark, but there the matter ends for most people.

An occasional contribution and words of sympathy are not enough in tackling this enormous problem.

A different approach and a more humanistic angle are necessary if the blind are to be given opportunities of leading normal lives — of securing suitable employment — so that they need not feel they are a burden on society.

The National Association for the Blind and the various Blind Homes in our city are doing yeomen service in rehabilitating these handicapped people thus translating in a practical way the motto of "bringing light unto darkness."

The Blind Orchestra and the various types of handicraft that were on display in the Exhibition at the C.J. Hall clearly show, that given the opportunity and training, the blind can turn out work that is in no way inferior to that of their sighted brethren.

Wolly Lamb

MOST people, particularly business magnates, have realised the worth of advertising their products through the medium of the screen, and cinema-going audiences are familiar with several of these "shorts" depicting many types of goods and merchandise.

The miniature theatre of the Strand was filled to capacity when Mr. Om Sharma, producer-director of Doon films invited several representatives of leading newspapers and other friends to a tea party, later followed by the screening of a short reel.

The film in question was the "Woolly Lamb" produced by Mr. Sharma for Dhariwal woollen fabrics.

Mr. Naik, advocate, explained to the audience some of the technical details that went into the production of this cartoon-cum-live action film.

Dhariwal fabrics are undoubtedly durable and attractive for women's coats as well as for men's suits, but in weather like ours, when fans are a twenty-four necessity, I wonder if Dhariwal woollens would do a brisk sale!

Gift Cheque

MR. H. H. Ismail, popular Counsul-General for the Dominican Republic, attended the 19th International Red Cross Conference held at New Delhi last week.

A crowded programme had been chalked out for the delegates who arrived from all parts of the world, culminiting

Pushpa Mirchandani in a Bharat Natyam pose. She will give a recital on November 23 at the Jai Hind College.

in a grand reception given in their honour at Rashtrapati Bhavan by the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

SHRIMATI KAMLADEVI AND MR. ISMAIL, PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE INDO-ARAB SOCIETY HAD A SPECIAL INTERVIEW WITH THE PRIME MINISTER, WHEN THEY HANDED OVER TO MR. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU A CHEQUE FOR THE HANDSOME AMOUNT OF RS. 66,720. COLLECTED BY THE INDIA-EGYPT RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE.

Mr. Nehru was also favourably impressed by the idea of sending a goodwill delegation to the Arab countries, a plan that would certainly bear fruit if Mr. Ismail takes it up with his usual zeal and efficiency.

Army Chief

I had met General Shrinagesh during my recent visit to Hyderabad, an acquaintance that I was happy to renew at the dinner party given in his honour by well-known architect Jehangir Vajifdar and his attractive wife Daisy, at their elegant apartment along Bhulabhai Desai Road.

The former Commander-in-Chief who is now Chief of the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad is a man with a keen mind and ready wit whose only regret was too little leisure for the lighter things of life.'

Also reminiscing about the hospitality of the Hyderabadis were Mr. and Mrs. Marrett who find the tempo of living at a high pressure in our big city as compared to the leisurely pace they were used to, and living accommodation crammed in contrast to the rambling manors.

Dinner under Daisy's supervision could be described in one word—excellent—and falling to it with healthy appetites were Erach and Minnie Contractor, Mr. and Mrs. Chudasama, Armaity and Pheroz Peston-Jamasp, Jimmy Jijibhoy and Gool Captain.

With music and dancing to follow, this pleasant evening had a long stretch as no one seemed in a hurry to depart.

Classical Dance

LOVERS of Indian classical dancing can look forward to a fine programme of Bharat Natyam and Abhinayam by Kumari Pushpa Mirchandani on Saturday, November 23, at 6-30 p.m. at the Jai Hind College hall.

Graceful and well-groomed, Pushpa comes from an artist family of Sind. She manifested a talent for dancing at the early age of 12.

Her keen interest combined with an ardent pursuit of the art brought her before Karachi's cosmopalitan audiences, and she was also invited by the Governor of Sind to perform at one of the official functions.

YEARS OF TRAINING AND PERSEVERENCE IN THE ART OF BHARAT NATYAM, HAVE ENABLED HER TO ACQUIRE A HIGH DEGREE OF PROFICIENCY IN THIS DIFFICULT AND INTRICATE FORM OF THE INDIAN TERPSICHOREAN ART.

She attributes her adroitness in the art to the able guidance of her Guru Shri G. V. Ramani, and her performances of Bharat Natyam, already given before appreciative audiences, show a pleasing blend of the traditional forms with the modern.

Pushpa Mirchandani hopes to visit foreign countries in the near future, and here's wishing success to this talented Indian danseuse.

With Russians

CROWDS of people from all walks of life went up the carpeted stairs of the Taj Mahal Hotel to participate in the reception given by the Consul-General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mrs. V. Rybakov to mark the 40th anniversary of the great October Revolution.

It may perhaps be asked why the October Revolution was not observed in the same month, instead of on November 1.

It would be difficult to single out names at such a large gathering where the hubhub of voices nearly drowned the strains from the orchestra, and a spattering of every language was caught as we moved to and fro.

Back from his tour was the Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, who, accompanied by Mr. Rybakov, went round the hall greeting everyone with his usual genial manner.

Almost the entire Russian community in the city was present on the occasion, and is it to be wondered at that the activities of the Sputniks claimed a major share of the general conversation?

Winner

THE air-conditioned ballroom of the Taj Mahal Hotel was the scene of plenty of hustle and bustle on Saturday night.

The occasion was the Bellezza Ball presented by Jimmy Bharucha.

The inspiration for the title was provided by the Salone Di Bellezza which specialises in both Indian and Western style coiffeurs.

The highlight of the evening was the crowning of Miss Shakuntala Sharma as the Bellezza Queen on the basis of the most striking hair style from among the women contestants.

Another contest which evoked a surfeit of enthusiasm that evening both from the competitors as well as the audience was the one entitled the "Elvis Presley" contest.

The laurels went to Neville Peters, with Randolph Daniels and Mark Cannell placing second and third respectively.

Mr. Peters deserves to be congratulated on his clever imitation of the peculiar singing, guitar-swinging, and body-wringing style of that latest teenage heart-throb, 'Elvis the pelvis.'

Mr. Blunt partnered by his teenage daughter carried away the prize for the funniest Rock 'n' Roll.

This is not the first time that this competent pair has won a prize in open competitions.

Interspersed with these contests were the Cabaret items, with an attractive mannequin parade thrown in for good measure.

The sponsor, Jimmy Bharucha, gave a polished display of a couple of exhibition dances —the Spanish Poso Doble and Calypso—with Belle Starr as his dance partner.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FIND AN ARTISTE-CUM-INSTRUCTOR-CUM-SHOWMAN OF SUCH RARE VERSATILITY AS JIMMY BHARUCHA.

Among his many accomplishments he combines a talent for horsemanship, rencing, dancing and animal-training.

Not being content with teaching human beings, Jimmy has trained several horses and dogs, his latest pupil being the wonder dog "Caesar," who demonstrated his prowess that evening by untying a volunteer from the audience who agreed to be tied up hand and foot with his own necktie.

To his great relief, M/s. Lentin Tailors generously compensated the "victim" with a new necktie in place of the one which Caesar had mutilated in the process of unloosening with his sharp teeth.

Little Darius, like father Jimmy, bids fair to become a showman in his own right.

Accompanied by Caesar, who provided the chorus with deep-throated barks, Darius confidently crooned into the microphone that familiar ditty "How much is that doggy in the window?"

Wednesday Fare

PERHAPS the most popular function behind the Green Door at the premises of the Wonderland Fete was the Variety Revue on Wednesday last.

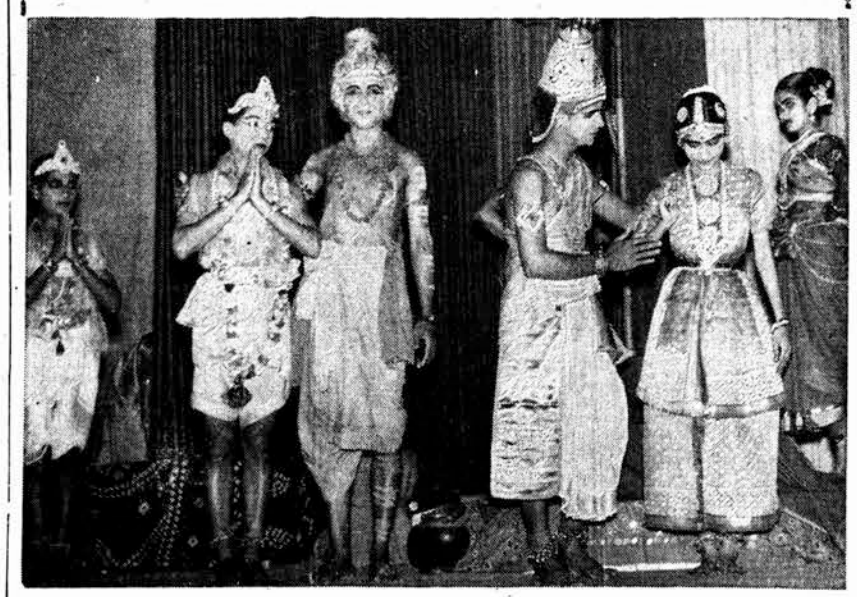
The programme boasted top-notch entertainment by the cream of Bombay's talent.

Joan Hague with her wonderful mimicry and uninhibited vocalisation brought the house down and had the packed audience crying for more.

The Bombay Gymkhana troupers also contributed some highly amusing items of slapstick comedy.

The Sami sisters were on hand to tilt the audience, and making a highly satisfying debut as their rivals were the Kailasapathy sisters. The Borthwick brothers were most diverting on their harmonicas, and Chris Rudenko, the youthful juggler-cum-acrobat, gave promise of becoming a top-rate artiste in the near future.

RAMAYANA BALLET



A scene from Ramayana to be staged as dan ce-drama by Kalakshetra troupe of Rukmini Devi in aid of S.I.W.S. School building fund.

MEDICAL ARSENAL FIGHTS INFLUENZA

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TODAY ARE PREPARING AGAINST THE ATTACK, OR THE SECOND ATTACK, OF THE SO-CALLED ASIATIC INFLUENZA.

Disdaining national frontiers, leaping effortlessly across oceans, the disease has now reached every continent except Antarctica.

The distress and alarm it has caused in many areas, however, should serve as a reminder of the forces being marshalled against it.

Today, preventive medicine and the extensive public health measures too easily taken for granted stand between us and the plague and pestilence that once wrote tragic chapters in human history.

Since influenza last devastated the world, such scientific advances as the isolation of the virus in 1933, and the advent of antibiotic drugs ten years later, have transformed the entire medical arsenal.

Yet even the worldwide death toll of twenty millions, in the great 1918-19 pandemic, gave the twentieth century only a faint conception of the ravages of disease in ages past, when whole nations were sometimes threatened with extermination.

OLD EPIDEMICS

Unlike the passing influenza epidemic, whose real danger lies in secondary infection, the virulent epidemics of the past often lasted for scores of years, sometimes for centuries.

Bubonic plague, at its height in ancient Rome, killed 10,000 people a day and threatened to wipe out the entire army.

It swept Asia and Europe again in the 14th century, attacking the entire population and leaving perhaps one in four of its victims alive.

England did not emerge from its 300-year plague epidemic until the seventeenth century.

Even then, cholera and smallpox had been added to the list of pestilences that preyed on the civilised world, where diphtheria carried off the young, whole families were carried away by tuberculosis and the scourges of malaria, typhoid fever and dysentery showed no hope of diminishing.

Cures for these epidemic diseases were as unknown as their causes.

Unaware of the mechanisms of infection, their victims multiplied with the growth of cities, increasingly unable to prevent their spread.

Sheltered as we are today by our public health systems, and the weapons at the command of the modern physicians, it is difficult to realise how recently this security has come about.

Smallpox vaccination is a century and a half old, but less than two generations have passed since the prevention of yellow fever became possible, and scarcely three since cholera threatened the entire world.

GERM THEORY

In the 1880's medical science made a tremendous stride forward with the development of the germ theory of disease, and the discovery of the bacterial agents that caused such afflictions as tuberculosis and cholera itself.

Strict quarantine and sanitary measures stopped cholera's deadly progress, and when the bacteria that caused diphtheria, plague, typhoid fever and dysentery had been isolated and identified, medical scientists understandably believed that the discovery of bacterial causes for all of man's diseases was not far off.

Only time, experience and advanced research revealed an entirely different disease causing agent, the virus, which can only be seen with the 60-to-100 thousand-times magnification of the modern electron microscope.

In the field of public health today, workers are presented with a wide variety of problems by diseases due to bacteria, like cholera and plague, to protozoons, like maleria, and to viruses like yellow fever and influenza.

The work of the World Health Organisation is to keep in touch with the progress of outbreaks whenever they may occur.

The headquarters of the W. H. O. in Geneva is a clearing house for information on the incidence and possible course of epidemic diseases as well as methods for dealing with them.

IT IS A MODERN - PARADOX. IN FACT, THAT SWIFT COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS WHICH COULD TRANSFORM LOCAL OUTBREAKS OF PESTILENCES INTO WORLDWIDE PANDEMICS OVERNIGHT, ARE AMONG THE VERY MEANS EMPLOYED TO KEEP THEM IN CHECK.

The worldwide resources of W. H. O. have already proved dramatically effective in the current series of influenza epidemics.

Realising from experience that the disease would be almost impossible of control by quarantine, the W. H. O. World Influenza Centre played a vital part in collecting and identifying samples of the new virus strain, necessary for the manufacture of vaccine against it.

In the past fifteen years, perhaps as much progress was made in virology, the study of viruses, as was made in bacteriology in the half century following Pasteur.

Since the threat of influenza involves both virus and bacteria, the two sciences are of equal importance in dealing with it.

VIROLOGY

Vaccines made possible by recent advances in virology afford protection against the primary virus infection, which is mild and brief compared to the pestilences that ravaged mankind in the past.

Its larger threat, the constant danger of secondary infection by pneumonia-causing bacteria, is now effectively fought by antibiotic drugs, which have largely removed the deadly threat of such severe, formerly fatal respiratory diseases when used in time.

This current widespread attack of influenza is the first, in fact, that physicians have been able to meet with such powerful medical weapons as the broad-range antibiotic, Terramycin, and the more recently developed Synermycin, which are being used effectively, not only to combat secondary bacterial infections, but as preventive measures to keep them from influenza cases altogether.

In preventive and therapeutic medicine alike, the entire resources of modern medical science stand behind such advances, providing the practising physician with constantly improved weapons in his tireless battle against disease.

Dominican Consul-General H. H. Ismail in a friendly chat with Prime Minister Nehru on the occasion of the 19th International Red Cross Conference held in New Delhi.

Disarmament Talks Take Ominous Turn

IN the early 'thirties, after the breakdown of the Disarmament Conference, it was the irrepressible and puckish Litvinov who congratulated the great powers on "this great step backward in the cause of peace."

FROM FOUR CORNERS
By Veritas

Much water has flowed down the mighty Volga since that penetrating jibe was uttered, and the pattern of big-power alignments at the present time has placed the Soviet Union in the hostile camp.

Yet the highly historic pertinence of that observation is not lost today; for, by the whirligig of fortune that brings its own revenges, Russia took this week a no less courageous step forward in the cause of war by announcing its decision to boycott the U. N. Disarmament Commission and its Sub-Committee as constituted at present.

The announcement had an ominous ring about it all the more because the Soviet Union has established its parity with the United States in atomic weapons and its decided primacy in rocket propulsion.

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The world at large will also feel a pang of regret at the timing of the Soviet decision.

It came at the end of a discussion on a 24-nation resolution in the U.N. Disarmament Commission embodying the Western nations' disarmament proposals made in London last summer.

The resolution is described as "the fruit of long and patient effort" and is believed to be "the most fair and balanced plan on disarmament yet proposed."

Why did the Soviet Union choose this moment to break off?

The Sub-Committee of the U.N. Disarmament Commission is composed of five nations, and for long Russia has been in the minority of one and has felt exasperated at being perpetually arrayed against the other four nations who belong to the Western camp and are members of NATO.

This alignment, a reflection of global cold war has been long-standing, and there was no particular immediate provocation for Russia to chafe at the bit as far as the Sub-Committee was concerned.

IT IS LIKELY, HOWEVER, THAT THE MAIN 24-NATION U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION ITSELF WAS PROVING GROWINGLY EMBARRASSING TO RUSSIA.

If the Western powers are anxious to continue the disarmament talks, they will have to consider earnestly the Soviet proposal for a permanent 82-nation Disarmament Commission.

Such a body, comprising the entire U.N. membership, would be fully representative of world opinion, but it cannot be concluded that its decisions would for that reason be conclusive.

In fact, the area of disagreement is more likely to enlarge and the issues may become more muddled than ever by a plethora of plans and their modifications.

What the world wants is an accord on disarmament, especially among the big powers.

When the United Nations was founded, it was recognised that world peace could only be founded on big-power unanimity.

If this was not secured, all efforts at peace would be just pretence.

Hence the provision of the veto in the U.N. Security Council.

It can be concluded safely that any agreement on disarmament, if one was possible, should have been struck in the small but compact Sub-Committee.

The world has to realise that the failure at that level to find common ground is a checkmate to humanity's efforts to evolve a disarmament solution as the first major step towards peace.

The breakdown of the talks, however, need not cause undue alarm.

At no time have the big powers, even while strenuous efforts were being made to find an agreed solution, slackened the pace of the armaments race.

There have been token gestures at intervals, but the feverish tempo has been maintained, and world tension has increased with the evolution of the 'ultimate weapon" and the I.C.B.M.

V. Nam's Role

THE visit to India of Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Republic of Viet Nam, has shown the unique position which the country to which he belongs occupies in South-East Asia.

Viet Nam's ties with India are ancient, and history records close commercial and cultural ties between the two countries at various epochs.

Today, South Viet Nam is pro-Western in thought and outlook and condemns Communism in no uncertain terms, but it is not a member of SEATO and has no foreign bases on its territory.

IT IS A SURPRISE TO MANY THAT VIET NAM CAN MAINTAIN THIS APPARENTLY NEUTRALISTIC STAND THOUGH IT FACES A COMPACT BLOC OF COMMUNIST COUNTRIES TO ITS NORTH.

There will be greater general puzzlement at the Viet Nam President's remark that SEATO gives his country "protection" though it is not a member of that military pact.

U.S. economic aid to the country has been generous, and if it enjoys political and economic stability, it is due largely to the tacit support it has received from the Western camp.

Ngo Dinh Diem is a devout Christian, and the fact that he has maintained his high position in a country of deep Buddhist convictions is a measure of his liberality of disposition and outlook.

THE peace overtures which Mr. Nikita Kruschev made at the celebrations of the October Revolution need to be heeded with the greatest earnestness.

His urging to seek an end to world tensions and to exclude war as a means of solving problems between nations will be loudly echoed by all those who know the horrors that await mankind in an atomic war.

The basic trouble with the world today is clear and manifest — it is riven by fierce warring ideologies in which the protagonists of either camp refuse to see the other point of view.

If this is the malady, Mr. Kruschev's remedy — high-level East-West talks, which mean in essence direct negotiations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.—seems to be highly efficacious.

And many will agree with him that the tendency to argue from "positions of strength" (Mr. Dulles's phrase) must be abandoned—and this applies to both the sides— to create a conciliatory atmosphere for such wide understanding.

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Mr. Kruschev pins his hopes of a bright future for mankind in the phenomenal advance of science, an era characterised by "a commonwealth of Sputniks"; but there is every likelihood that even the blessings of science meant for peaceful uses may intensify rather than assuage the present atmosphere of rivalry among the powers.

World peace ultimately depends on the attitudes of the great powers on questions that need to be jointly solved for the benefit of humaniay.

Unless these attitudes are right, all the wealth and human happiness to which science can contribute will be nullified and wiped out by the frightful engines of destructions which human ingenuity has produced and is capable of producing.

Realisation of the terrible fate that is in store for humanity alone can obviate the present tensions in the world.

This realisation has not dawned on the powers, though their professions of peace may be sincere.

Mr. Kruschev did not understand that while his aim was peace, he exulted in his speech in the rivalry in which the Soviet Union had entered with the U.S. in all spheres of life.

MOREOVER, THE SPEECH WAS HIGHLY PROVOCATIVE AGAINST THE "IMPERIALSTS" AND, WHAT IS WORSE, REVEALED RUSSIA'S CONTINUING AMBITION TO MAKE COMMUNISM "A WORLD SYSTEM."

How is the peace for which Mr. Kruschev ardently hopes possible?

If peace is his aim, the approach must be peaceful.

Film Star Says

U.N. Work Is 'Real And Not Reel'

Chronicle Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS.

FILM star Irene Dunne would love to play a return engagement at the U.N. where "No one has stage fright."

The glamorous movie actress, bubbling with enthusiasm over her new role as a member of the American delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, finds in Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge an "absolutely perfect" director for the 'drama, excitement and emotion" of her work.

Simply clad in a brown tweed suit, Miss Dunne often interrupted the interview with this correspondent to wave eagerly to fellow delegates, who seemed equally delighted at being greeted by America's "secret weapon" in the U. N.

The red-haired beauty said the "opening performance" of the Assembly on September 17, when she sat directly behind Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, was the most "thrilling experience" in her U.N. career.

The next most exciting moment came when she made her debut before the 82-nation forum to announce American contributions to aid European and Palestine refugees.

"There is little time for comedy at the U.N.," says Miss Dunne, who is known the world over for "lighter" movie roles, as everyone is "dead serious" about their work for peace.

Miss Dunee says she finds Hollywood and the United Nations comparable, except the emotions involved in her work at the world organisation are "real and not reel."

"Lots of homework" is required of the U.N.'s glamour girl for her appearances on behalf of the U.S. in the Assembly's Trusteeship Committee, where such generally complicated issues as South-West Africa and non-self-governing territories are debated.

Therefore, she points out, the U.N. "takes up all of your time."

BOMBAY STATE MUST ENFORCE UNIFORM EDUCATION STANDARD

IF administrative homogeneity is to be established throughout the enlarged bilingual Bombay State, it stands to reason that existing divergences in educational standards and practices have also to be removed.

This is a sphere in which disparities may prove a potent factor for disunity in the country.

No drastic changes in educational policies are foreseen in the announcement this week that integration committees are to be appointed by the Bombay Government in the near future with a view to bring about uniformity in the systems of both primary and secondary education throughout the State.

All that is contemplated is to find a common factor in the varying standards that prevail with regard to matters like Government grants, fees for students and the controversial question of teachers' salaries.

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In all these respects, regional differences exist in some instances to a marked degree.

Areas like Saurashtra and Vidharba belonged till a year ago to States where educational standards, as compared to those in the original Bombay State, were much lower.

It is to be seen how the integration committees set about their task.

They are not likely to have a smooth sailing, as the so-called "unifying committee," comprising representatives of all Pradesh Congress Committees in the State, was till now opposed to the proposed revision of the Government's educational policy.

The main point where acute differences arose related to the medium of instruction.

The Bombay State Secondary Education Board urged that English be re-introduced in primary schools from Standard V instead of Standard VIII as at present.

The State's Primary Education Board, however, stood for the "status quo" and opposed the suggested change.

As the Government have kept "an open mind" on the subject they have not yet been able to decide the issue.

It is expected, however, to be resolved by next month.

In this instance, the problem is not peculiar to Bombay State.

Failure of educational authorities to make up their minds on the basic principles of educational policy is a country-wide malady and, with the prevailing mood of indecision, no cure is within sight.

It stands to the credit of the Bombay Government nonetheless that it has been bold enough to accept the recommendation of the Education Ministers' Conference held recently in Delhi to make primary education free and compulsory for all children under 11 within the earliest period possible; and this fulfilment will be reached by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, that is, by 1966.

The decision has been taken but the difficulties in the way cannot be minimised.

This will mean provision of funds, school buildings and equipment and teaching personnel on a scale which this country has never attempted.

There can be no democracy worth its name without a majority of the people in a country being at least literate, if not educated in a higher sense.

All this is true, painfully true, in the case of India, but in the domain of education, as in other spheres, this country should resist the temptation of catching up with the neglect of centuries in the matter of a few years.

According to a UNESCO survey, two-fifths of the world's population cannot read and write, and most of these illiterates, of course, swarm Asia, and Africa, yet it may surprise many people that Portugal, a part of the "enlightened" European Continent, has 44 per cent illiterates among its people. (If Lisbon's Goa policy is any indication, the blight of inner-darkness has descended on the country even in the highest places).

The integration which the Bombay Government is contemplating touches only the administrative frame-work, not the spirit of education.

What this country needs is integration on a higher plane—to combine a liberal education in arts and sciences and in culture and morality with sound technical or vocational instruction and training.

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This education cannot be imparted to the same person, as talents and aptitudes vary.

There cannot be emphasis all the time on scientific and technical education, however necessary this may be in the modern age.

It is obvious that the ideal cannot be to produce an entire nation of factory workers.

The defects of purely academic training need to be rectified, but there must be also respect for such mental accomplishments, as they have a distinct and useful function to perform in the varied life of man.

Educational integration is also to be achieved, while filling the void in the existing system, by evolving a composite and uniform pattern of instruction which preserves the culture and traditions of the past with the vital and dynamic needs of modernity.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS
By Vijaya

Arts Festival

HOW can it be said with any degree of truth that the Indian people as a whole are apathetic to the best traditions of music and art that this country possesses, when nearly a lakh of people thronged the various programmes put out by some 75 artistes during the highly entertaining and colourful ten-day dance and drama festival recently organised by the Bombay Government?

Granting that there is a craze for films and film songs in this country, the Bombay festival was an eye-opener to those who have long been maintaining that Indian classical music and classical dance are abstruse and recondite arts out of tune with the spirit of the modern times.

The critics are today faced with the glaring fact that these arts have immutable values, that they touch the inmost human chords and that they arouse in the Indian people submerged but evokable memories of a glorious past.

It cannot be said that the audiences who thrill to India's ancient arts are different from those who proclaim their passionate and undying love for "Ina Mina Dika" and Rock 'n' Roll.

Many of these people have fallen for the cheap and meretricious products of the modern age because they have not had the facility or the means to know the profound and abiding emotions that can be stirred up by the age-long arts.

The hope is not unjustified that a host of them, after judging for themselves the values of both, may one day make the right and healthy choice.

'In Camera'

THE provision that the two Regional Committees in the Punjab, established this week by a Presidential order, will be held "in camera" may seem out of place in a democracy, but it has been evidently made necessary—though no reason has been given for this measure—by the present inflammable state of communal passions in the State.

When a bill relating to any of the 14 listed regional subjects is referred to either of the Regional Committees for consideration and report to the State Assembly, it is possible that an open discussion of the draft legislation might exacerbate communal feelings and not only jeopardise the chances of a cool assessment of the issues involved but create a state of tension in the State.

The safeguard envisaged in the "in camera" meetings of the Regional Committees has, however, a limited utility.

When the legislation, especially one which concerns a controversial subject like primary and secondary education, goes ultimately to the State Assembly, the atmosphere is bound to be heated if the differences revolve round communal considerations.

It is right that the Governor's decision should be final and binding when there is no agreement in the Regional Committees on a mooted legislation, for the work of the State cannot be blocked by interminable internecine quarrels. There seems to be no escape from the Punjab's linguistic problems, but the Regional Committees are the only possible and practicable solution and deserve to be tried out with all earnestness.

Moscow Models March To Tune Of Jazz

MOSCOW.

THERE'S a fashion show every afternoon here, complete with pretty models, a five-piece dance band, and a glimpse of what the comrades will be wearing this winter.

BY LOUIS HINER, Jr.

It costs five rubles (50 cents) to get into the auditorium on the third floor of GUM, Moscow's big department store.

GUM stands for "State Universal Shop."

Mrs. Homer E. Capehart, wife of the Indiana Senator and Mrs Henry F. Holthusen, New York, let a reporter tag along with them to the show.

In the line to buy tickets, many peasant women in drab dresses swapped talk with teenage girls in shabby skirts and sweaters.

A smartly-uniformed officer took his place in the line.

Like A Melody

The auditorium had a stage and a long runway down the centre of the room.

About 250 seats were in a horseshoe around the runway.

The place was nearly full when two rings of a firebell signalled it was time to get the show on the road.

The jazz band in a corner struck up "Anchores aweigh," and a pretty, fleshy brunette took her place at the microphone.

She spoke for five minutes, apparently a commercial for the store.

There was a roll on the drums, the band swung into "A pretty girl is like a melody," and down the runway came the first girl. A rather tall, well-proportioned blonde, she wore an attractive play suit consisting of gay-coloured blouse and tan slacks.

A striking red-haired model was next with a rust-coloured ensemble and a polka-dot handkerchief tied on her head.

She slipped off the jacket and the blouse matched the headdress.

Next was a surprise.

A male model, handsome and wavy-haired, pranced down the runway wearing the latest Ivy League look.

The band was playing "I'm nobody's sweetheart now." His chocolate-coloured suit had heavily padded shoulders, wide lapels and a belted back.

The Intourist interpreter who went with us commented on the music and said she really enjoyed it. Every tune had been American, so we asked her if it was typical Russian music.

"OH, NO, IT ISN'T RUSSIAN. I THINK IT'S SOMETHING CALLED JAZZ AND I DON'T KNOW WHERE IT COMES FROM," SHE REPLIED, LOOKING NAIVE, AS IF UNAWARE OF PARTY-LINE BLASTS AT "DECADENT" AMERICAN DANCE MUSIC.

Each time a model appeared, she handed the announcer a number which was placed in a rack.

The interpreter explained that the number identified the pattern, which would be for sale in the lobby just after the show.

No Estimate

Then, it was revealed that nothing in the fashion show could be purchased in the store.

Only the material was available in the store. The fabrics ranged in price from 60 rubles (dol. 6) a yard to 250 rubles (dol. 25).

The patterns sold for five rubles (50 cents) each.

BUT THERE WAS NO ESTIMATE AS TO HOW THE SEAMSTRESS MIGHT CHARGE TO WHIP THE CREATION TOGETHER.

The old women, and they made up most of the crowd, would "Oh" and "Ah" over the various designs.

Some of them took notes furiously and chewed the pencil when not writing.

The Russian Army lieutenant who sat across the runway from us checked each fashion thoroughly, or perhaps it was the model being checked.

That afternoon he wasn't thinking entirely about tanks or guided missiles.

Mrs. Capehart observed that the models were as pretty as those she has seen in some American fashion shows.

There were five in the revue, including one heavy-set matron in her fifties.

Moving

The models' hair-do's were of the latest styles.

But the hair styling of the women spectators might have been created by mixmaster.

The Piece De Resistance of the afternoon was a lovely white wedding dress.

The model carried a white bouquet and walked slowly down the ramp while the band cranked out "Chattanooga Choo Choo."

A hush fell over the crowd. The eyes of the women never left the model. When the girl left the stage, one old peasant dabbed at her eyes.

The band swung into the shows theme song, "Anchors aweigh."

There was a smattering of applause and the women lined up to buy their patterns.

Of the 225 women at the show, about 25 stayed to get patterns.

Both Mrs. Capehart and Mrs. Holthusen were impressed with the fashions shown during the afternoon.

There were about 30 different creations.

Both Americans also were amazed that none was for sale.

A fine specimen of a dog raised, reared and trained by the Indian National Club, champion Darbaxco Prunella of Exford, England, which won the C. C. prize in England and two others in the dog shows in Bombay and Poona a few months ago.

KENNEL CLUB WILL HELP DOG-LOVERS

By A Special Correspondent

WITH THE SPACE DOG IN THE SPUTNIK, THE CANINE WORLD HAS LEAPT INTO NEWS.

Dog throughout the ages has been considered one of man's most faithful friend.

All and sundry know what a trained dog, with a high flown pedigree, or for that matter, even a mongrel, though maltreated by its master, would do for man.

Thrilling acrobatic feats shown on the screen and circuses, are achievements of this dumb, and yet the lovable animal.

The cinemagoers know of the feats performed by Rin Tin Tin, in the silent days, and by Lassie, in these days of talkie pictures.

Man, in order to repay his gratitude, in some fitting manner, has founded kennels, for this faithful friend, all the world over.

Good Breeding

Over here, in Bombay, one such kennel, the Indian National Kennel Club, was opened a few months ago.

The function of this new Club, is to impart knowledge of good dog breeding in our country, and to aid the new dog lovers and owners in every possible way.

The main aims and objects of the Club are:

(i) To issue with every registration a copy of the standard of that breed.

(ii) To do everything possible to introduce a scientific system of breeding and to impress upon breeders the importance of genetics in maintaining a good strain.

(iii) To conduct classes, wherever possible, to train owners to handle their dogs properly in the ring and for obedience trials. These classes are free to members but non-members may also attend at Re. 1/- per lesson. Upcountry members can take advantage of the free Obedience Correspondence Course.

(iv) To recognise as a grave danger the increase in the incidence of rabies, especially the so-called 'Dumb rabies,' in recent years and to take positive action to combat this social menace.

(v) To give extensive library facilities to members, (at present in Bombay only).

(vi) To establish a Stud Book for the first time in India.

(vii) In addition to items (i) to (vi) above which will be tried out for the first time in India, to carry on all the normal functions that are expected of a Kennel Club, viz. the holding of Open and Championship Dog Shows, Obedience and Field Trials, etc.

Associate

It may be of interest to know that reciprocal association has already been established between this Club and a foreign Kennel Club abroad. This Club is also an associate member of The All India Animal Welfare Association.

This new Club was only established a few months ago and has on its role men and women, many of whom are eminently placed in social or public positions in life.

It is for the genuine dog lovers to contact the Joint Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, The Indian National Kennel Club, Belvedere Court, Bombay I.

KINNAR Desh was the area, where the mighty Pandavas spent the last year of their exile, in which they were to remain "incognito."

Many a place in Kinnar Desh is today connected with the deeds of the Pandavas and other mythical heroes and legendary figures.

The Kinnars pride themselves that their ancestors taught the art of dancing and music to Arjuna.

They also relate 'with gusto' the story of the triumph of Goddess Durga over Mahisha Sur—the Rakshas King of Chini and connect up the ancestry of the late ruling Dynasty of Rampur Bushahr to Lord Krishna.

Founder

It is said that the founder-King of the state of Rampur (Bushahr) was "Baanasur."

He was the person who brought the Sutlej from the mighty Himalyas and founded the state of Rampur with its capital at Shohneetpur—now known as Sarahan.

However before relating the fascinating story of how the Sutlej was brought down from the Manasarovar Lake, let me tell you about the King of Kamru, who employed Baanasur as his Commander-in-Chief.

Kamru is on the banks of the Baspa river, a tributory of the Sutlej.

Once upon a time, it is said there were three bad Brahmins. They were brothers.

Through blasphamy and profanity, they brought upon themselves a curse from the gods. They started losing their height, weight, nails and hairs.

In course of time, they became pygmies. They turned bald and the bones inside them melted into flesh. So small and emaciated did they become that one day, they could not cross a "Lake" formed by the hoof of a cow in the middle of a track. Passers-by laughed. That was the moment of their revelation.

They repented. And in trying to atone for their sins, they sat down then and there, to meditate upon the goddess Annapoorna.

Full three years they meditated undisturbed. The goddess was happy and blessed them. They recovered their lost height, weight and bones.

THEY EMERGED AS DEVPOORNA, TAPPOORNA AND RAJPOORNA.

The oldest one constructed a temple for the Annapoorna Devi and became a life-long Poojari. Tap Poorna renounced the world and disappeared into the jungles practising 'Yoga' and led the life of renunciation. The youngest one Raj Poorna entered the Baspa Valley and became the King of Kamru.

Baanasur, it is said, was the best of the generals of Raj Poorna of the Baspa valley.

He was the king's favourite.

Other ministers and dignitaries of the court could not stand the respect and favours the king bestowed on Baanasur.

Finding his position not quite secure in the capital, he decided to make a pilgrimage to the sacred lake of Manasarovar. He wanted peace and sacrificed his high position in life for some new venture.

The waters of the Manasarovar lake were in turmoil at that time. The geographical picture of that region obtaining those days was very different from what it is now.

The sacred Kailash was not to the North of the Manasarovar and the Sangpoo river flowed into it from the East.

This river also called the Brahmaputra flooded the lake with yellow water.

The sulphur springs on the banks of the Manasarovar gave out but a small quantity of colourless water which was hot and comforting.

Then there was the cold blue water from the nearby glaciers and ice-clad mountains.

The waters of the western half of the Manasarovar were pink as the earth and stones around were covered in a coppery loam.

AT FIRST, THE YELLOW, THE BLUE AND THE PINK WATERS GOT TOGETHER AND DROWNED THE COLOURLESS SPRINGS.

Even to this day, the hot springs are in the middle of the Manasarovar Lake.

However it was clear even then that the three waters of different colours would not live together in the same place in peace. A quarrel ensued.

The day Baanasur arrived on the scene, Lord Siva was dancing the dance of destruction somewhere in the 'Tapo Bhoomi.'

Calamity

He saw arguments, quarrels, battles and sin everywhere and was annoyed.

Whilst doing the 'Tandav,' he kicked the Kailas mountain, his own eternal abode, to the earth.

The earth gaped wide and the Kailas disappeared.....only to emerge north of Manasarovar where it is now.

Great was the calamity caused by the disappearance of Kailas from the 'Tapo Bhoomi.'

In the Manasorvar area there was an upheaval.

The face of the earth changed and a great earthquake accompanied the disorder.

Tales Of Kinnar Desh

Himalayan Rivers In Mythology

By Wing Commander B. S. AGNIHOTRI,

LEADER I.A.F. TREKKING TEAM TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

IN Himachal Pradesh, north-east of Simla, adjoining Western Tibet is the border area, once known as the Kinnar Desh.

Upto 1947 this area was a part of the hill state of Rampur Bushahr. Now it forms the Chini sub-division of Mahasu district.

The I.A.F. Trekking Team visited this area during June 1957, and had the opportunity to collect the following tales and legends of Kinnar Desh.

Baanasur had come to the lake for peace of mind and tranquillity, but found confusion and utter chaos.

He could make out that Lord Shiva was angry.

But, why on the day when he was in Manasarovar?

HE INTERPRETED THAT HE HIMSELF WAS A PEACE-MAKER SENT BY THE WILL OF GODS AND FORCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

He was to bring about a truce among the troubled waters.

Baanasur gathered the conflicting views of the different coloured waters.

A compromise was not possible; so, division was the answer. He decided what should be done in respect of the three colours.

The earthquake carried out his decision.

"One pound of sugar — four pounds of rice — three pounds of flour — and watch the scales—the old geyser fiddles like mad:"

The Sangpoo was made to reverse its course.

Instead of flowing into the Manasarovar it was to take its source from this lake.

Today, the Brahmputra flows out of the Manasarovar. The pink waters were to be contained in the Rakas Tso, the excess to flow into the Indus. The Rakas Tso is eight miles away from the sacred lake at present.

Finally was the question of the blue, icy-cold water. It was the most abundant. Baanasur decided to take most of it along with him.

A stream formed. This was the "Shohneet" the Pauranic name of the Sutlej.

Baanasur walked ahead and the Shohneet followed.

He travelled a 300 miles north-west to Sipki and then turned south.

Finding himself uncomfortably near the domain of his ex-master Rajpoorna, Baanasur turned west from Karcham. Another 50 miles.

By now the stream had become almost a river.

He ordered the Shohneet to find its own way to the sea.

Baanasur himself became a king and established his capital at Shohneetpur, after the faithful blue water river.

The township he called Shohneetpur is the same as Sarahan today.

New Order

This legend of the origin of the Sutlej, may not after all be just a fanciful tale.

A recent geological theory corroborates the possibility of a mighty earthquake in the Manasarovar region.

It is surmised that about a million years ago a momentous earthquake changed the direction of flow of the Brahmaputra, which flows from west to East in the Tibetan regions.

Logically the lesser tributaries of this river should flow into it from the north-west and the south-west.

However the fact is that the main ones join the river from south-east and north-east.

This geographical fact has led some of the geologists to believe that the Sangpoo must have at one time flowed into the Manasarovar from the east.

IF THIS THEORY IS CORRECT IT WOULD LAND A DIFFERENT COMPLEXION TO THE LOCAL LEGEND OF THE ORIGIN OF THE SUTLEJ.

Baanasur consolidated his kingdom and made friends with his ex-liege Rajpoorna. Then he married Ukha, the daughter of one Sri Krishna.

Rajpoorna heard of the wonderful settlement of the dispute among the waters of the Manasarovar. He was pleased that an ex-colleague of his, Baanasur had succeeded in bringing the holy waters down to the plains. He must have been sorry that Baanasur did not bring the Shohneet through his own territory, the Baspa Valley.

Now, RRaj Poorna was a disciple of the Annapoorna Devi. This goddess is responsible for grain, crops, food and fruits on earth.

The Baspa Valley could not be richer in these items.

However this Devi, which can give muscular strength and brute force to man, does not have the powers to give sexual vitality.

The story goes that Raj Poorna lost his carnal desires after his transformations to a pygmy and back again to a normal looking man.

As a result of Raj Poorna died issueless.

From his death-bed Raj Poorna sent for Baanasur and as a tribute to the past services of the latter, he offered him his entire kingdom. The Baspa Valley was now added to the kingdom of Sohneetpur.

A new state evolved. It came to be known as 'Bushahr.'

Right from that time onwards, the crowning ceremony of the kings of Rampur has been held at Kamru the capital of the kingdom of Raj Poorna.

Juke Boxes Now Take Only Dimes

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

SOME "hearts and flowers" music, professor, please, as we shed a quiet tear for the passing of another American institution, the nickel juke box play.

For decades now, kids at ye olde soda shoppe have been playing the top tunes for a nickel apiece.

Now, if they want to hear Perry Como, Frank Sinatra, Nat Cole, Doris Day, Johnny Mathis, on most of the nation's 575,000 juke boxes - they have to pay a dime.

Joe Orleck, editor of Cash Box, the trade paper for the coin-operated music industry, says the country has pretty much converted to the dime spin.

He blames the hike in price to inflation.

"Everything costs more," he reports. "Maintenance, the records themselves, gas for the service trucks, everything."

Orleck revealed that except for small outlying areas in North Carolina and Nebraska, most of the juke boxes charge a dime.

"Chicago is virtually 100 per cent dime play.

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Cleveland, Miami, all are close to 90 per cent changed over, as are most of the big cities."

That the 5-cent juke box bastions have crumbled is accepted by the top manufacturers of those chrome-edged, neon-lit machines.

Seeburg, Wurlitzer, Ami, Rock-Ola, United Music Corp. have all gotten in step with the new era.

Their 1937-38 models now rolling off the assembly lines are equipped with coin slots that only take a dime.

The juke box industry grosses about 800,000,000 dollars a year.

The first reported primitive "juke box," the "phonogram," made its debut in 1891.

talking of BOOKS

Tito Sees Danger In Red Book

By John J. Casserly

AN AUTHORITATIVE VATICAN SOURCE SAID THAT YUGOSLAV COMMUNIST POLICE ARE CONDUCTING A NATIONWIDE WITCH HUNT FOR COPIES OF A BOOK PRESIDENT TITO DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST DANGEROUS BOOK EVER PUBLISHED.".

The source said, Yugoslav border guards and postal authorities have been ordered to intercept and confiscate copies of "The Red Book (of the persecuted church)," a documented record of Communist crimes against the Catholic Church.

Names, dates and places are included in the book, 50 pages of which deal with persecution of Catholics in Yugoslavia.

Reports reaching the Vatican said the Tito Government has offered bonuses for officials who discover copies of the book.

Police reportedly are searching the homes of parish priests in Dalmatia, Slovenia and Croatia and also the Catholic seminaries still open in Yugoslavia.

DAMAGING

The book, by Albert Galter, originally was published in Dublin.

A second edition has now been issued and a North American edition published by the Newman Press of Westminster, Md.

Reports reaching Vatican City said Tito was quoted by his Interior Minister as describing the book in these words:

"The most dangerous book eve published with the intention of damaging the international reputation of Yugoslabia."

The ban of the book came 11 years after the Yugoslav trial and sentence of Aloysius Cardinal Stepinac.

The cardinal still is under house arrest in the village of Krasic.

ANOTHER BOOK

The Tito regime also has prohibited copies of the sensational book by Milovan Djilas, "The New Class," which is an indictment of Communism in theory and practice by a former Yugoslav Vice President.

Djilas was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for writing the book and smuggling it out for publication.

A well-organised attempt was made last summer to smuggle copies of "The Red Book" into Yugoslavia, Communist officials charged.

Tourists gave the book to Yugoslav catholics and a copy of it reportedly even found its way into the Trades Unions' Central Library in Zagreb.

One of the cases involving Yugoslavia in the book concerns Msgr. Joseph Carevic, the late Bishop of Dubrovnik.

When the Communists entered Zagreb during Worl War II, the book says, the Bishop disappeared. His body later was found in a well by peasants.

Book On Keynesian Economy

AN INTRODUCTION TO KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS: By Dr. M. L. Seth. Published by Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra. Pages 312. Price Rs. 8.75.

THE significant and widespread impact of Keynesian Economics on practical policy has given this system of thought a very important place in economic analysis.

Correspondingly, the various universities in India have accorded it an important place in their courses of study at the garduate and post-graduate level.

This book has been written primarily for the benefit of honours and post-graduate students of Indian universities and is intended to provide them with an introduction to this rather completed line of thought.

Though carefully written and reflecting a fairly widespread acquaintance with Keynesian literature, it suffers from a number of defects.

Repetition

The mode of presentation adopted by the author, for instance, gives rise to a considerable volume of repetition.

There is a chapter of Keynesian terminology and another claiming to provide an epitome of the Keynesian Theory of Employment.

In these two chapters certain concepts and ideas are explained briefly which not only occur in both the chapters but are found again subsequently in one or the other of the next two chapters, which deal with the Consumption Function and Investment Function respectively

We find for instance that the concept of the propensity to consume is discussed in the chapter on Keynesian terminology, again in the chapter on Employment and once again in perhaps greater detail in the chapter on The Consumption Function.

Similarly, the marginal efficiency of capital is examined in the two preliminary chapters as well as in the chapter on the Investment Function.

This repetition could have been avoided.

Defects

Another defect which must be considerably serious in a book of this character is a certain failure of understanding of certain crucial concepts and ideas in the theory, which the author seeks to explain.

One finds this for instance in a reference to the relationship between liquidity preference and the rate of interest.

The author has evidently failed to apreciate the distinction between the liquidity preference as a schedule and the quantity of cash demanded at any particular interest rate as an amount.

He says "although liquidity preference governs the rate of interests on the demands side, it is also governed in its turn by the rate of interest. The two are mutually dependent upon each other."

Reference must also be made here to a peculiarly absurd statement made by the author in discussing the applicability of Keynesian analysis to underdeveloped countries.

He asks: "Does anyone seriously believe that there is a deficiency of effective demand in a country like India with its millions of semi-starved and semi-naked people—

Any Intermediate student should be able to tell the author that the answer to the question is definitely 'yes'.

As the words used in the question should themselves have made it clear to the author, it is effective demand of which we are speaking.

Whether the people of India are semi-starved or semi-naked is surely irrelevant to that question.

There are other weaknesses of this kind throughout the book.

In conclusion, one would, however, like to draw attention to certain weaknesses in the author's command over the English language and in particular to his wrong use of the word 'shall' which marks almost every page of the book.

H. E.

The United Mine Workers of America and the UMW president, John L. Lewis, have been honoured by the American Red Cross with a special citation paying tribute to their "distinguished humanitarian service" in aiding and supporting the activities of the relief organisation. The award was presented to Lewis (right) by Genral Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the Red Cross, at a ceremony in UMW headquarters in Washington.

Panchsheel Explained

PANCHSHEEL. Published by the Publications Division of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Pages 64. Price Rs. 0.50.

In this pamphlet an attempt is made to explain the Panchsheel, its origin, evolution and relationship to the idea of coexistence on the one hand and the U.N. Charter and India's foreign policy on the other.

The first sixteen pages of this pamphlet discuss these various factors briefly.

The rest of the book consists of an appendix in which are included all the relevant statements issued from time to time in connection with Panchsheel, such as the one originally issued by the Prime Ministers of India and China on June 28, 1954.

The series of statements collected together in this booklet help easy reference.

In this the main utility of the work lies.

H.

More Sindhi Novels After Partition

THE Sindhi novel has not had a long tradition of centuries of growth, nevertheless it has made great strides in the last decade or so, after the partition of India.

By KRISHIN J. HEMRAJANI

In fact, it can be said without any fear of contradiction that more Sindhi novels have been published during the last ten years than during the earlier 47 years of this century.

That goes to show that trials and tribulations, through which Sindhis have passed, have not hampered the growth of Sindhi literature in general and Sindhi novel in particular.

On the contrary, the partition of the country seems to have been a source of inspiration and a sort of incentive to many a Sindhi novelist of today, for it has given him an opportunity to see life in the raw and influenced his approach to its problems.

If we survey the Sindhi novels published during the first 47 years of the twentieth century, we will see that they were of an escapist nature.

They took one away from the realities and the serious side of life.

Barring a few novels, notable among them being Shewak Bhojraj Motwani's "Dada Shyam" and "Ashirwad" (Blessings), Lalchand Admardinomal Jagtinal's "Choth Jo Chand" (The Crescent Moon) and Naalndas Mewaram Bhambhani's "Gariban Jo varso" (Heritage of the poor), "Vidhwa" (The Widow) and "Paap ain Pakizgee (Sin and Purity), other novels did not come upto expectations.

There had been some controversy about the last two novels of Professor Bhambhani.

It was alleged that these two novels were adaptations of English novels.

Anyway, they were adaptations, they were an improvement on the originals, for which the author deserves to be complimented.

After coming over from Pakistan the Sindhi novel has come in its own and blossomed into a new medium.

Hardly a month passes, without a novel of good calibre does not come out.

This is a happy trend and augurs well for the future of the Sindhi novel.

Notable among the novels published during the last decade are Moti Sharmas' "Andhero Ujale" (Darkness and Light), Shrimati Sundri Uttamchandani's "Kiramdar Deewaroon") (The crumbling walls) and "Preet Purani, Reet Nirali" (Love is old, ways are new), Mohan Kalpana's "Zindagi" (Life), "Awara" (The vagabond), Janjilal Ahuja's "Shant Ashant" (Quiet and Turbulent) and "Rani" (The Queen), Chandulal Jaisinghani's "Munji Shadi" (My Marriage), Gobind Malhi's "Manjo Meet" (Beloved of the Heart), "Lok Ahe Baok" (People will talk), "Ansoo" (Tears), "Pakheera valar Khan Vinchhriva" (Birds separated from their flock), "Chanchal Nigahoon" (The Roving Eyes), "Ishk Nahe Reand" (Love is not a game), and many others.

Gobind Malhi has been writing novels very steadily, and it can be said without a shadow of doubt that he is one of the most prolific of Indian writers of today.

It cannot, however be said that all his novels have maintained a high calibre.

It would be better if he wrote fewer novels, but of a higher standard.

Thereby we would be doing a great service to the cause of Sindhi literature and to his readers.

Another of Gobind Malhi's failings is that he sends his novels to the press as he goes on writing.

This is due to the fact that there is a heavy demand for his novels.

This as I said is Gobind Malhi's weakness, as he does not bother to revise his novels.

He has published ten novels during the last ten years which is a record, measured by any standard.

TWO NOVELS

Although Shrimati Sundri Uttamchandani has written only two novels, she has secured a place of great respect among the Sindhi novelists.

Her last novel "Preet Purani, Reet Nirali," which was published recently has been very well received by the Sindhi public.

Mention also needs to be made of Kumari (now Shrimati Tara (Mirchandani's Koomayal Kali" (The vilted Bud), Shivo Rammani's "Guman" (Suspicion) and "Bahroopi," Professor Ram Partabrai Panjwani's "Qadi" (The Prisoner), "Sharmila," "Pakhe main Fodmini," "Ason-Jo-Ghar" (Our Home), "Chandiya-Jo-Chimko" (The glitter of silver), "Zindgi Ya Maut" (Life or death) and Bhagwan Fatehchand Kilnani's "Masterji" (The Teacher) and one other novel, Lachman Sathi's "Saheri" (Girl-friend) and Udri-vaj-re-Koonj" (Fly away, O'bird!) and Anand Golani's "Majoo" (The simpleton.)

THE SINDHI NOVELISTS HAVE BEEN GREATLY INFLUENCED BY THE WRITINGS OF THREE GREAT NOVELISTS OF INDIA VIZ. SARATCHANDRA CHATTERJEE, MUNSHI PREM CHAND AND RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Gobind Malhi, who can be called the top-novelist of Sindhi literature today, has also been influenced by the writing of Karl Marx and other Russian writers like Maxim Gorky and Anton Chekov.

The touch-stone of a novelist is to portray life, not only is it is, but as it should be.

It is a moot point whether the Sindhi novelists have entirely fulfilled that expectation bearing perhaps Sundri Uttamchandani, whose second novel "Pree t Purani, Reet Nirali" holds high hopes for her future.

STANDARD

This novel is not only rich in homely language and a happy idiom, but is also written in a very simple and lucid language and shows that the authoress has a good knowledge of the inner working of a woman's mind.

The Sindhi novel has yet to travel a long distance but it is now well-settled on the journey.

If the Sindhi writers continue to bring out novels at this pace and maintain the same calibre, that day is not far off when the Sindhi novel can stand four square with the novel of any other Indian language. May that day come soon.

Novel Becomes Best-Seller In Two Weeks

NEW YORK.

IT took James Gould Cozzens eight years to write "By Love Possessed," but less than two weeks for his sensationally successful novel to hit the top of the United Nations' best-seller list.

BY IRWIN SAFCHIK

All of which was accomplished in a peculiar way for this publicity-conscious age:

Author Cozzens did not meet the Press, did not throw himself at the nearest television camera, did not autograph copies of his novel at department store book counter, did not even dive into the alcoholic sea of literary "teas."

"Jim just doesn't like publicity," says his wife (and literary agent), Sylvia Bernice Baumgarten.

"He puts all his energy into his work. He feels an author should be judged solely by what he writes."

Main Work

Except for a few interruptions, Cozzens' "work" for more than 30 years has been the writing of books.

This is also somewhat of a rarity among authors, many of whom take frequent sabbaticals to teach or to lecture or be seen — and quoted — in night-clubs.

Since 1924, Cozzens has produced 12 novels.

"By Love Possessed" is by far the most successful, certainly from a financial standpoint.

It promises to outsell the 140,000-copy total of his 11 previous books.

It has been purchased by a national magazine for condensed republication. It has been snapped up by the movies at a fancy price.

It has also triggered an almost unanimous brust of critical acclaim.

Cozzens, largely ignored by the critics in the past, now finds himself hailed as one of America's best contemporary writers, on a par with — if not superior to — Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner.

Prizeman

Not that the author of "By Love Possessed" had been a complete stranger to literary success.

IN 1948, HE WON THE PULITZER PRIZE FOR "GUARD OF HONOUR." THREE OF HIS OTHER BOOKS, IN ADDITION TO HIS LATEST, HAVE HAD THE LUCRATIVE HONOUR OF BEING BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB SELECTIONS.

But now, 54-year-old James Gould Cozzens has scored one of the most notable coups in the U. S. book business.

As his publishers, Harcourt, Brace, are pleased to note, "By Love Possessed" was No. 1 on the best-seller list within 14 days of publication.

It almost certainly will be the most widely read novel of 1957.

Being a man who puts all his energy into his work, Cozzens has wasted none of it on self-congratulation.

"He thinks it's all very nice, was the most exuberant his wife would get in reporting her husband's reaction.

In fact, Cozzens himself was off on vacation when "By Love Possessed" was published, resting up from the labours of moving himself and his wife out of the Fieldstone house and 124-acre farm near Lambertville, N. J., where they had lived 24 years.

New Home

Mrs. Cozzens won't say where their new home is — but it almost certainly is far away from the literary limelight — someplace for Cozzens to pursue his hobby as an amateur gardner.

Cozzens himself grew up on Staten Island, N. Y., although he was born in Chicago, while his parents were there on a business trip.

His father, who died in 1920, was an executive of a Brooklyn typesetting-equipment firm.

After graduating from Staten Island Academy, he attended Kent, a prep school in Connecticut.

He left Harvard after his sophomore year — the University awarded him an honorary degree in 1952 — and went to Canada to write, subsidised at the rate of dol 15 a week by his publisher.

In swift succession, he finisned an Elizabethan historical romance called "Michael Scarlett," taught English and math to the children of some American sugar planters in Cuba, toured Europe as tutor to a 14-year-old polio victim and, in 1927, was married.

"COCKPIT" (1925) AND "THE SON OF PERDITION" (1929) WERE THE FRUITS—PRETTY WORMY, IN THE OPINION OF SOME CRITICS — OF HIS CUBAN EXPERIENCES.

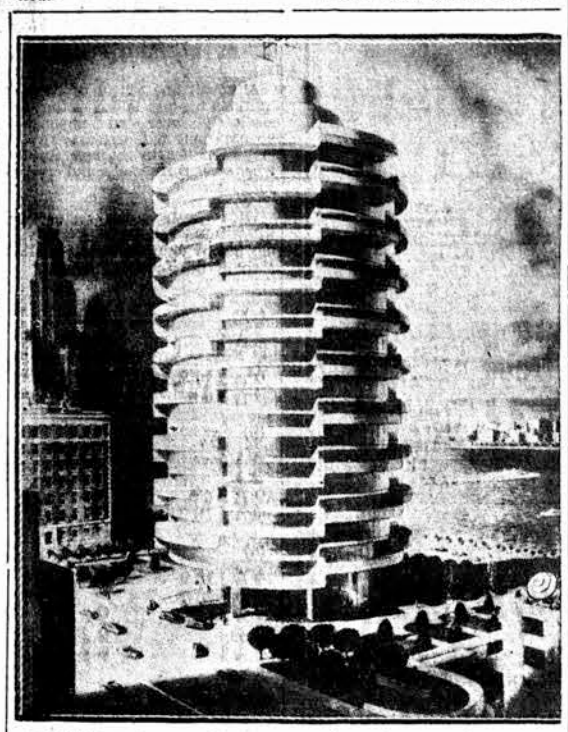
In 1931 came "SS San Pedro," with "The Last Adam" two years later, "Castaway" in 1934, "Men and Brethren" in 1936 and "Ask Me Tomorrow" in 1940.

"The Just and The Unjust" appeared in 1942.

Cozzens then spent three years in the Army Air Corps writing training manuals and speeches.

In 1948, he came up with "Guard of Honour," a searching look into race relations at an air base in Florida.

Cozzens is an exceedingly painstaking writer, but he has said: "I find it no virtue to make haste slowly. If I write slowly, it's only because I'm unable to write faster."



ROUND and round she goes and where she stops, the architect knows.

This artist's drawing shows one of the latest developments in building design—the apartment helix.

This circular building is completely flexible—12-room apartments can be turned into three 4-room apartments in an afternoon.

It provides large outdoor areas, and the circular design makes possible the construction of each segment as a modular unit with great economies through prefabrication.

That was where his literary career actually began. A piece he did on the school was submitted to "Atlantic Monthly" magazine and was printed.

After Kent, Cozzens attended Harvard where he wrote his first novel, "Confusion."

Seemed Perfect

Although, in listing his collected works, Cozzens does not include this book — or his next three — he has since referred to "Confusion" with tongue-in-cheek, as "My Favourite," explaining:

"It seemed to me perfect when I was 19 and nothing else I've written has ever seemed that way to me."

TV Cowboy In Three Lessons

NEW YORK.

WILL Hutchins, 25-year-old tenderfoot in this year's bumper crop of television westerns, gets mighty discouraged when he thinks about all those range riders galloping across the nation's screens.

"I count about 20 westerns on the air this fall and it stands to reason that some of us are going to have to bite the dust," he said.

Will, a former army cryptographer, who only a year ago was a dramatic student at UCLA without any more prospects than any of his fellow-students, sincerely hopes that one of the casualties won't be Sugarfoot, hero of the ABC western of the same name, in which Will stars.

Will, a good-natured 160-pounder, smiled shyly as he re-

By Rex Polier

called his last visit to New York city — in 1953.

"I was on leave en route to SHEF, headquarters in Paris where I was to be a cryptographer," he said.

"I wanted to see all the famous places but I didn't have enough money. I ate at the Army-Navy-Air Force cafeteria for 75 cents a meal and spent the rest on taking in shows.

"I saw as many shows as I could and I went to Radio City music hall three times — that's where I fell in love with Audrey Hepburn. As for places like this where we're eating today—I just looked in the windows and tried to spot famous people."

Los Angeles born-and-bred Will hasn't come to the part on how to dress western in the brush-up courses he's been taking at Warner's — subject "How to become a TV cowboy in three easy lessons."

★

"I couldn't ride, I couldn't shoot and I couldn't swagger the way you're supposed to," the tenderfoot confessed.

"My speech is o.k. I just talk naturally. I figure that a modern western hero can talk any way he wants to. Bert Lancaster, for example, just talks in his plain New York accent."

First they taught Will to ride a horse as though he was born on one.

Then they gave him a rope-twirling series of lessons. Arvo Ojala, a two-gun character from the fjords of Norway, taught him the intricacies of the fast draw and how to own and operate a gun.

Will appeared last season in several filmed television dramas, among them some in the conflict series.

But he thinks that Warner's and ABC had him in mind for a western, even before they bought the rights to Sugarfoot.

"I think I came first and Sugarfoot second," he said, grinning.

PAVLOVA INSPIRATION BROUGHT MANY TO FIELD OF BALLET

MY YEARS WITH PAVLOVA. By H. Algeranoff. Published by William Heinemann Ltd., London. Pages 220. Price 18s.

THE name of Anna Pavlova is one to conjure with. Though Pavlova has been dead for twenty-five years, her name still connotes memories of the most graceful ballet dancing in the world.

It is a great name, synonymous with grace even to those who never saw her, though with many in other fields she has become a legend.

As A. L. Haskell points out in his foreword Pavlova "was already a legend during her lifetime," almost in fact from the moment when the great Valerian Svetloff wrote that the sixteen-year-old Anna Pavlova a pupil then at the Imperial School of Ballet at St. Petersburg had genius.

The author of this work had the privilege of working with her during a significant part of her life.

As a young man he was chosen by Pavlova herself, after an audition, for being included in the company which at that time Pavlova was taking on a tour of England.

With this advantage, the innate ability of the author enabled him at length to achieve the position of partnering her in a great dance in which the entire attention of the audience was concentrated on the couple.

Having travelled with her through the major part of the world, Algeranoff is able to throw light on her skill and ability and on the experiences which she had during her tour.

Pavlova had tremendous skill and a grace which justifies the cult which has grown around her.

She has left an inspiration and everything that concerns her is of interest.

During her own lifetime the charm with which she enriched the spectators helped to create a love of dancing which attracted many who might perhaps never have come into the field to ballet.

It is that which makes this story of her life subsequent to the authors making acquaintance with her as the newest member of her troupe so interesting.

Master Mind

Memoirs from a member of the troupe cannot but carry with them an authenticity, which would not be possessed by any other biography.

The author in fact is able to centre the whole story around Anna Pavlova, without detracting from the significance of the dance to which Anna Pavlova contributed so much.

He brings out also how interested Pavlova was in the peoples, costumes, customs and the dances of the countries through which they passed in their tours.

Her interest was particularly shared by the author himself.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT PAVLOVA MANAGED TO WORK INTO THE PATTERN OF HER BALLET MANY OF THE ORIENTAL DANCES, WHICH SHE STUDIED SO CAREFULLY DURING HER TOURS.

That she danced Radha-Krishna ballet with Uday Shankar is a a tribute which is accentuated by her ability to acquire a mastery over Japanese dancing as well.

H

"I don't think I've got value for the big fees you charge, and I want my mania back."

SPORT CHRONICLE

'Glorious Career In Cricket'

WILFRED RHODES IS 80 NOT OUT

ON a June day at Nottingham in 1899, a 21-year-old Yorkshire lad took the field in his first Test match for England against Australia. The captain of that England side was the great W. G. Grace, making his last Test appearance.

Nearly 31 years later, at Kingston, Jamaica, in April 1930, that same Yorkshire lad, now a veteran of 52, in a Test against the West Indies made his 58th and last appearance for England.

The Yorkshireman was that fine all-rounder Wilfred Rhodes, who on October 29 celebrated his 80th birthday.

Rhodes has been blind for the past six years, but still takes an active interest in cricket. He attended all the Test matches between England and the West Indies this year, following the game closely from descriptions of the play supplied by his friends.

RECORD PARTNERSHIPS

Among the many congratulatory messages he received on his birthday at his home at Burton-on-Trent, where he lives with his daughter and son-in-law, was one from Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, who wrote: "Yours has been one of the most glorious of all careers in cricket. It was one of my greatest delights to watch you in your playing days, and it is good to know that you are still able, in spite of your handicap, to take pleasure from the game to which you have given so much. I hope I may be allowed to come and talk to you the next time we are at a Test match together."

Remembered mainly for his wonderful left-arm bowling, Rhodes, during his long Test career, also gianed distinction as a batsman. He went in No. 10 in that first game at Nottingham, and occupied the same position in the last game at Kingston in 1930. On a number of occasions in his early days he was No. 11 in the England side.

Rhodes, however, rose to open the England innings and shared in one of the greatest opening partnerships with Jack Hobbs when, against Australia at Melbourne in 1912, the pair put on 323 — first-wicket record which still stands in England-Australian Tests.

Rhodes scored 179 on that occasion. Seven years previously, against the Australians at Sydeny, he had shared with R. E. Foster a record stand for England's last wicket of 130 runs.

In all Tests, Rhodes took 127 wickets and scored 2,325 runs. In his first-class career, spanning the years 1898 to 1,930, he took 4,137 wickets and scored 39,797 runs.

Few cricketers have played in Test cricket after passing their 50th birthday, but Rhodes played in all four Tests against the West Indies in that 1929-30 series.

In the West Indies side was a player 34 years junior to Rhodes — J. E. D. Sealy, who made his Test debut in that series at the age of 17 years 122 days, the then youngest player to appear in international cricket.

Rhodes, back at No. 10 in the batting order, showed his old fighting spirit in the third Test at Georgetown when England were set to get 617 runs to win. Eight wickets had fallen for 269 when Rhodes went in, and he was still there not out when the last wicket fell at 327 with only 15 minutes left for play, having just failed in his effort to save England from defeat.

Many American firms are providing their employees with facilities for play and recreation, both on the job and in leisure time outside the plant, as an important factor in job satisfaction, reduced labour turnover and greater productivity. Bowling is a popular form of recreation for employees of Oneida Ltd., manufacturers of silverware at Sherrill, New York. The company provides a clubhouse for its workers, with 12 modern bowling alleys, an auditorium for sports and entertainment, and attractive social rooms.

IRAQ CAN CLAIM TO BE HOME OF ARAB RACE HORSES IN WORLD

BAGHDAD, November 8.

IRAQ, which can claim a "racial" share in the origin of the Arab horse, on whose speed and spirit the world's horse-racing traditions have been built up, might be expected to take a special interest in the race game.

In fact, racing in Iraq is today a flourishing sport and a profitable industry—in spite of some striking differences from the Western countries in control and operation.

There are some 4,000 racehorses in training in Iraq at the present time, and certainly a high proportion of them can claim an ultimate kinship with the strain that nets big stake money in Britain and elsewhere.

It was a Mr. Markham, who filled the post of what would now be called racing manager to King James I, who bred from the first Arab stallion in Britain—the Markham Arabian. In the reign of Charles II, the Darley Arabian was imported.

HISTORIC HORSE

Later, another historic horse, the Byerley Arab entire, was brought to England by an officer who had captured it from a Turk who had used it as a battle charger.

Later still came the Godolphin Barb, an Arab bought in Paris by Lord Godolphin.

Today every horse that races in Britain has Arab blood in its veins.

Horse racing was in fact a pastime of Arab tribesmen for centuries before the impact of Western contacts.

But racing under rules was only introduced in Iraq after World War I, when regular meetings began to be held in Baghdad and Basrah. Thereafter, the sport became increasingly "regularised," racing organised by the Iraq Racing Company, managed by the late Mr. St. John Bell, being held regularly until the outbreak of the last war.

The late Sayed Mahmoud Tabaqchali had then formed the Baghdad Racing Company which organised meetings in Baghdad only. A later comer into the field in 1948 was the Al Mansour Racing Company, which laid out a handsome new course to the west of the capital.

The two companies now jointly participate in the running of the Iraqi racing season, which lasts each year from October 15 to May 30—avoiding the hottest weather.

Every week during the season sees two racing days—Sundays and Fridays. The proceeds of meetings held on a fixed number of additional days are given to charity.

In addition to the west Baghdad course there is now a course at New Baghdad, east of the city laid out by the Baghdad Racing Company, now under the management of H. E. Faqri Tabaqchali.

BOOKMAKERS ILLEGAL

Each course has an up-to-date electric totalisator — betting through bookmakers is illegal in Iraq—and there is equipment at each for photo finishes.

The majority of the horses that race in Iraq still come from the desert where they are bred by tribesmen, coming into the city to be sold or leased as two-year-olds. There is a growing feeling today that horses in the past had been allowed to race rather too young. Experts say they are at their best at from five to six years of age

There is little doubt that the standard of racing has been improved in Iraq as a result of more horses being kept at home since India banned their import. Up to the end of the last war, India was an important export market for Iraqi horse breeders.

A feature of Iraqi racing which often puzzles overseas visitors is the custom by which horses are paraded and go to the starting gate 20 minutes or even longer before a race starts.

The reason is that few Arabs will make their bets before having seen a horse's paces on the course.

Chief Steward of the Iraq Turf Club is H. R. H. Emir Abdul Illah, the Crown Prince.

Registration of all new horses for qualification under the Club's rules is under the personal supervision of Major Chadwick, its secretary, regarded for many years as one of the supreme authorities on the Arab horse.—NAFEN.

IRAQ'S RACE-HORCES START THEIR CAREER IN THE MAIDEN CLASS, FROM WHICH AFTER WINNING THEIR FIRST RACE THEY ARE PROMOTED TO THIRD CLASS. TWO WINS IN THIS CLASS PROMOTE A HORSE TO SECOND CLASS, WHERE THREE WINS PLACE IT IN FIRST CLASS.

Racing here is not a costly business for owners.

There is no system of apprenticeship for training new jockeys—a fact which of late has been the object of criticism—but, starting his career as a ridingboy, a young Iraqi jockey stands a good chance of earning big money through his skill.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES WORRY

In an effort to decide Australia's doubles team for the Davis Cup challenge round, tennis selectors have asked Queenslander Mal Anderson and Victorian Mervyn Rose to pair for two important tournaments. The tournaments are the Queensland and New South Wales championships.

The selectors will pick the Davis Cup squad after these championships and place it in Harry Hopman's care.

The challenge round will be played at Kooyong (Melbourne) on December 26, 27 and 28.

Rose is in Melbourne and his plans for the future are indefinite. He may not play in the Queensland titles in Brisbane, but he will pair with Anderson in the New South Wales titles.

Neale Fraser will pair with Ashley Cooper, Don Candy with Roy Emerson, and Bob Howe with Bob Mark in both Brisbane and Sydney.

HOWE DISAPPOINTED

Howe said on October 16 that he was disappointed to learn that he would not be paired with Anderson in major doubles matches this season.

"Anderson and I thought we would make a good pair, especially after our performance against Vic Seixas and Ham Richardson, who beat us in the United States doubles."

Howe, who recently returned to Australia after a six-month overseas tour, said that Australia would have no trouble in retaining the Davis Cup. "Australia should win 4-1 if it plays the United States in the challenge round," he said. We should win 5-0 if we play Belgium. If we play America I expect Seixas to gain one of the singles matches.

Fighter Changes His Mind

Peter Waterman, the English welter champion, will not come to Australia to challenge George Barnes of Sydney for the British Empire welterweight title.

In a radio-telephone call from London, Waterman's co-manager Jarvis Astaire said on October 15 that his fighter had rejected the proposal because Australia did not have a boxing control board, because he was confident that Barnes would come to England to meet him, and because the purse was not big enough.

Astaire agreed that a week earlier he had stated that Waterman would come to Australia. He had then thought that the purse offered was £8,000. But he had since found that £8,000 was to be divided between the two boxers.

"Waterman is earning so much money in England that he would want at least £6,000 to fight in Australia," Astaire said.

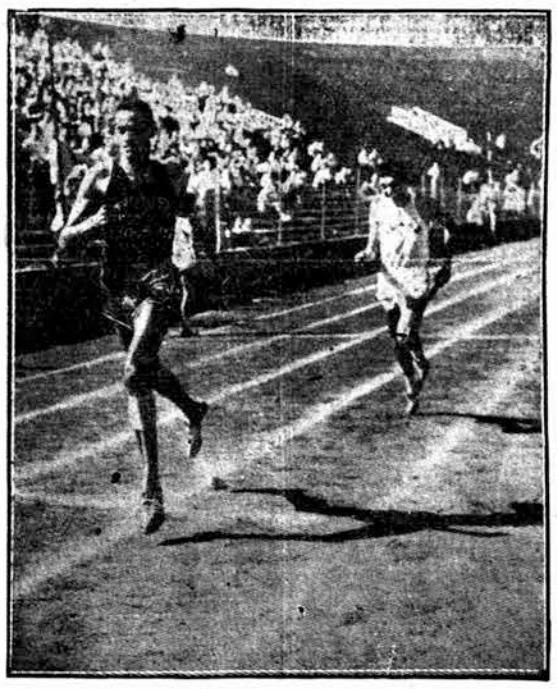
Plans For Dutch Swimmers

Two world-class girl swimmers from Holland will compete in Australia in January. They will make 12 appearances in 28 days, swimming at all championship meetings in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

Australian authorities had the privilege of choosing the two girls they rated closest to world champions at the time. New South Wales Amateur Swimming Association secretary, Sid Grange, said, "On present performances our choice would probably be Mary Kok and Judy Castelaars. But whoever we eventually choose, their times will show that they will fully extend the cream of our swimming talent."

Holland did not send a team to the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games. This prevented Australian girl swimmers from clashing with Dutch girls, whose times in many events were superior.

LEADING MIDDLE DISTANCE RUNNER



Ted Wheeler of the Iowa University, the leading U.S. distance runner, is here seen, as the anchor man, breaking the tape in the two-mile relay race, at the Kansas University recently. Incidently, he was disqualified as he accidentally switched lanes.

NEW SHOES FOR HIGH-JUMPERS

A BUILT-UP shoe, believed by experts to help high-jumpers achieve greater height, will be used in Sydney interclub athletics this season.

The shoe has caused keen discussion among international amateur athletics authorities. Three Russian high-jumpers who use the shoe have cleared 7 ft. The International Amateur Athletic Federation has not yet recognised these jumps.

A Sydney bootmaker is making the built-up shoe to specifications supplied by Australian Olympic distance runner Alan Lawrence, who saw the shoe in use at the recent Moscow Youth Festival. It is worn only on the foot from which the high-jumper takes off. The bootmaker said that the shoe's built-up sole was composed of a springy composition of lightweight rubber. Bill Foster, New South Wales representative high-jumper and champion of Sydney's Botany Club, tested the shoe on October 17. "It will definitely help me to jump higher," he said. "Before using it I had never cleared 6 ft. But I cleared 6 ft. in my first jump wearing the shoe. I believe it will add 5 in. to 6 in. to my best jump within a month."

The secretary of the Australian Amateur Athletic Union, Arthur Hodsdon, said that nothing in the rules of the International Athletic Federation prevented the use of a built-up shoe.

WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

Although one school of thought cautions against taking action immediately over an opponent's opening suit bid, the majority of players prefer to get into the act whenever there is sound reason to do so.

With both sides vulnerable, what would you do over an opening bid of one diamond, holding each of the following hands?

(a)
♠ A 4
♡ J
◇ A J 10 9 8 7
♣ A 8 6 5

(b)
♠ A 4
♡ J
◇ A 8 6 5
♣ A J 10 9 8 7

(c)
♠ A J 10 9 8 7
♡ A 4
◇ J
♣ A 8 6 5

(d)
♠ A 8 6 5
♡ J 9 8 7
◇ A J 10
♣ A 4

(e)
♠ A 8 6
♡ Q 9 8
◇ A J 10 9
♣ A J 4

(f)
♠ A Q J 10 8 7
♡ 5 4
◇ J
♣ K 9 4 3

ANSWERS

(a) PASS. Too much of your strength is concentrated in the opponents' suit for you to take any action that would encourage partner to bid, or help the enemy to escape from what may be a misfit hand.

(b) Bid TWO CLUBS. Although your hand is strong in high cards, you cannot double because you hold support for neither major. It would be ostrich-like to pass and give the opponents an easy opportunity to find a fit in the wide-open major suits.

(c) DOUBLE. The high cards and the suit distribution are exactly as in the preceding example, but, with a tremendous difference. You have a powerful spade suit; can easily overcall partner's possible takeout to hearts; would be underbidding woefully if you merely overcalled with one spade. And a bid of two spades, as most now play it, would be pre-emptive, not strength-showing.

(d) DOUBLE. You have reasonable support for either major and must risk the possibility that partner will have to rescue in a weak club suit.

(e) ONE NO-TRUMP. You have precisely the equivalent of an opening no-trump bid, with a considerable portion of your strength in the opponent' suit and no wish to ask partner to bid a suit unless he has a long one. An acceptable alternative would be a pass.

(f) TWO SPADES. This bid is pre-emptive. It shows a good suit, a hand that will win about six tricks when vulnerable, not more than two defensive tricks—in other words, just about what you hace in this example.

SPORTQUIZ

1. **Who holds the record for most catches in his career in first class cricket?**
2. **How many times did M. S. Duleepsinhji score two separate hundreds in a first class match?**
3. **Who has scored the most hundreds in one season?**
4. **What is the record hit in cricket?**
5. **Has any Indian batsman scored 300 runs in one day?**
6. **Is there any record of a two double century opening stands in the same match?**

(Answers appear on Page 16)

Soccer Great Will Visit Australia

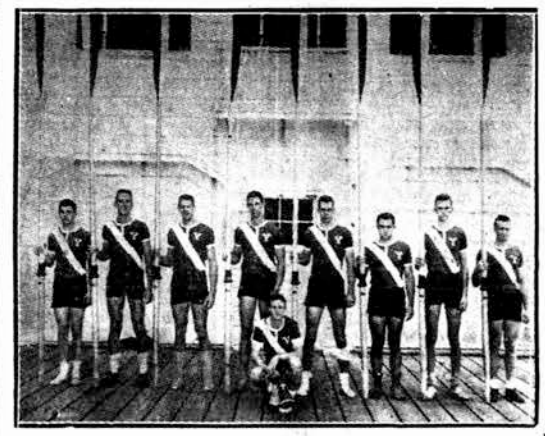
English soccer star Stanley Mathews, the "man with the magic feet," reputed to be the greatest player of all time, will lead his team, Blackpool, on a six-week tour of Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong next year. This was announced in Sydney on October 16.

Arrangements for the tour were made by Melbourne businessman and sporting promoter Jack Skolnik, who flew to England to talk to Mathews. Mathews' team will play one match in each Australian capital city, two in New Zealand and three in Hong Kong.

Will Play In County Cricket

The almost legendary spin bowler of the West Indies, Sonny Ramadhin, will now play for Kent in the English County cricket. Negotiations are said to be practically complete.

LEADING U. S. ROWING CREW



The Yale University rowing crew beat Cornell and the U.S. Naval "Admirals," at Syracuse, New York, recently. This leading U.S. Organisation took the lead in 1,200-metre mark, of the 2,000-metres finals, and were never headed, their final margin being almost a full length. Here, left to right, are the crew members, Robert Morey, stroke; Richard Wailes, number seven; Caldwell Esselstyn, number six; Charles Grines, number five; Donald Beer, number four; John Cooke, number three; David Light, number two; Tom Charlton, bow and captain; kneeling in the front William Becklean, Coxwain.

Scots Busy Raising £3,000 For 'Wealth Games

TO PROVIDE THE FUNDS TO SEND A SCOTTISH TEAM OF 150 ATHLETES TO TAKE PART IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE & COMMONWEALTH GAMES TO BE HELD AT CARDIFF, WALES, NEXT JULY, A PUBLIC APPEAL HAS BEEN LAUNCHED IN EDINBURGH BY THE EARL OF AIRLIE.

Sporting bodies are raising £2,000, but the total cost of assembling, equipping, transporting and accommodating the Scottish contingent is put at £8,000, so that the public is being asked to contribute £6,000.

In making the appeal, Lord Airlie said that Scotland had few opportunities to compete in her dwn name in international amateur sports. He added that in the nine sports to be contested at Cardiff — track and field events, boving, swimming, bowling, cycling, rowing, wrestling, fencing, and weight-lifting — Scotland could certainly find competitors of the necessary calibre.

In point of fact, Scotland has occupied a prominent place in the Empire and Commonwealth Games. In the five games held since 1930, Scots have won 18 gold medals and a grand total of 65 medals, including silver and bronze awards. In the last Games, at Vancouver in 1950, the small team then sent by Scotland carried off six gold, two silver, and four bronze medals.

Carr Completes 100 Winners Of Season

W. H. Carr, the Royal Jockey, on November 4, rode his hundredth winner of 1957 the first time he has ever reached the century during a season.

Carr reached the figure in the last race at Birmingham, the Dudley Handicap Stakes over one and a quarter miles, when riding Mr. T. Venn's Timber, a four-year-old to win a prize of £322 sterling.

Carr's best previous season was to win 92 times a feat he accomplished twice. He has never won the Derby but was second on Prince Simon in 1950 and on the Queen's Auriole in 1953. He did accomplish a classic treble in 1955 however when he won the 1,000 Guineas, Oaks and Saint Leger on Lady Zia Wernher's filly Meld.

Lovett Wins Sydney Tennis Title

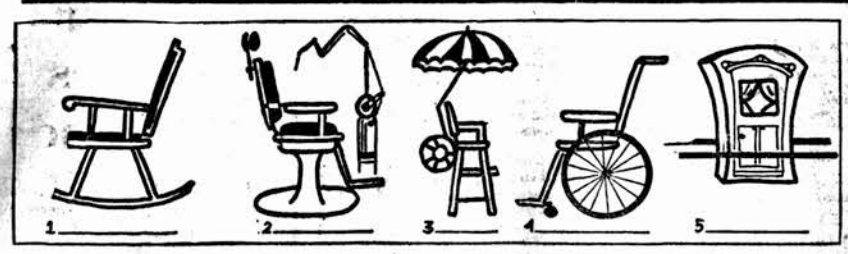
Graham Lovett, 21-year-old Strathfield (Sydney) tennis player, beat former Davis Cup star Geoff Brown in straight sets, 6-3, 6-1, to win the Metropolitan singles title on October 19.

Brown was never in the match after his young opponent raced to a 4-0 lead in the first set. Lovett is the first member of the Strathfield club to win the title on his home court since J. O. Anderson in 1913.

Tennis experts say that Lovett has now reached the stage in his career where he must decide quickly whether he should concentrate on tennis or business. Those who saw him thrash Brown hope he won't decide on business.

Before nearly 200,000 spectators, Sam Hanks, 42, veteran race driver from California, won the 41st 500-mile (8000 kilometres) Indianapolis, Indiana, motor speedway race at a faster speed than ever before. Beating 32 other race cars, he covered the 200 laps around the 2½ mile (4 kilometres) track on May 30, 1957 at an average speed of 135.601 miles (216.96 kilometres an hour, breaking the old record of 130.840 miles (209.34 kilometres) per hour set by the late Bill Vukovich of the United States in 1954. Hanks, seen here in the winner's circle, has competed in the Indianapolis classic 11 times finishing second in 1956 and third in 1952 and 1953. He won the U.S. National Midget Racing championship in 1941 and 1949.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES for the FAMILY



RECOGNIZE THE CHAIR?

TURNABOUT is fair play, 'tis said. Here's a case in point. It's long been the custom in parliamentary procedure for "the chair" to recognize persons. In this test, persons are challenged to the reverse practice of recognizing "the chair."

Ten chairs, readily identifiable by name, are provided for this purpose, above and below. Names are contingent upon a peculiar characteristic or use. For instance, number one is obviously a rocking chair; number two a dentist's chair. See if you can take it from there by naming the remaining eight chairs shown.

Answers: 1. Rocking chair. 2. Dentist's chair. 3. Lifeguard's chair. 4. Wheelchair. 5. Sedan chair. 6. Electric chair. 7. Highchair. 8. Swivel chair. 9. Barber's chair. 10. Beach chair.

Magic With a Tumbler

BALANCING a glass filled with water on the thin edge of an ordinary playing card is, apparently, a feat that requires steady nerves. However, this trick is easily performed, once the amateur magician gets the "knack."

The playing card is held in the hand in the manner pictured at upper right—the thumb must be at one side of the card and the fingers at the other. With the card correctly held, the performer picks up a glass which he has just filled with water and easily sets it upon the edge of the playing card. He immediately removes his hand holding the glass, which remains perfectly balanced.

Of course, the balancing is a trick, the secret of which is:

The magician sets the glass off center on the edge of the card so that it would fall backwards were it not prevented from doing so by his forefinger which is extended to support the glass. The face of the card conceals this action, buf as seen by the audience, the glass appears to be balanced on the edge of the card. (See inset above.)

Jolly Jigsaw Poser

THERE'S a happy scene portrayed in the jigsaw at right. Juniors can have some fun assembling it.

Cut around the straight outside lines of puzzle. Put paste all over the back and put puzzle on wrapping, construction, or notebook paper. Press under a book. When thoroughly dry, carefully cut out the eight pieces of the puzzle and see if you can put them together to form a picture.

After you have succeeded, scramble the pieces and let someone else try. It's interesting to keep track of your time, too, to see who can do it fastest.

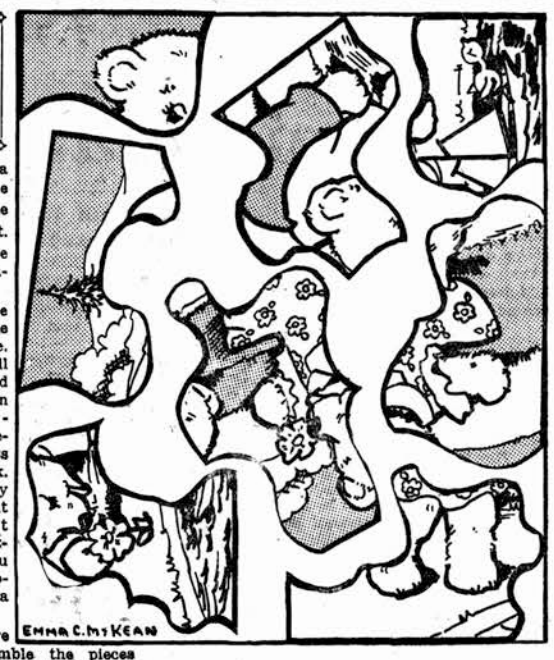
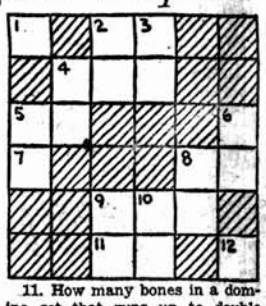


Figure One Digit to a Square

TO SOLVE this wits tester, proceed as in a crossword puzzle, using numbers instead of letters for answers. Insert a single digit in each square. The trick is to get answers that will function across and down.



ACROSS

1. The Romans could add one to five and get this number, which is less than five.
2. Search for two numbers in: An inept person should not weigh that.
4. U. R. Stuck sustained what loss when he sold a $50 radio to a customer and then gave him change for a $197 check that bounced?
5. Value of currency a beggar'd likely select from a simoleon, jitney, sawbuck, two bits.
6. Horse sense: If there were six flies on your desk and you killed one, how many would remain?
7. Quarters in a football game.
8. Letter of the alphabet that is always followed by "u"?
9. Joke: All trains leave for Las Vegas on tracks — and —.
11. How many bones in a domino set that runs up to double nine?
12. A dogwatch aboard ship lasts how many hours?

DOWN

1. News item: "The Doakes' and their foul children moved to Chicago." What slipped?
2. Take any 3-digit number. Reverse the digits. Subtract the two numbers. The middle digit in answer is — and the sum of the digits is also divisible by —.
3. From these letters what English word can be made? eeei-ghsatvy.
4. Moses broke how many of the Ten Commandments?
5. A bed has only — foot for its — legs!
6. Add one year to the sweetest age in a girl's life.
8. The twelfth hour.
9. A series: 9, 27, 49, ?, 105, 139.
10. Penalty for "holding" in football.
12. How many of each kind, in Noah's ark?

Answers: Across—1-4, 2-98, 4-197, 5-10, 6-1, 7-4, 8-17, 9-711, 11-66, 12-2. Down—1-4, 2-99, 3-87, 4-10, 5-14, 6-17, 8-11, 9-75, 10-15, 12-2

Taken by Storm?

THE shower was over when I, unfortunately late by half an hour, met Hester. She had no umbrella, raincoat or rubbers with her. Yet she was not wet, although she had stood around in the shower for more than an hour. How could this be?

Answer: It was a bridal shower.

It's Your Move

BLACK is vulnerable here and White makes the most of it. Can you sit in for White and play to win in six moves? White moves first, travelling up the checkerboard.

Solution: White moves 22-17, Black 15-29, White 30-25, Black 29-22, White 21-17, Black 22-6, White 1-26, Black 11-16, White 26-22, Black 16-30, White 33-19.

Cause For Argument

A dairy farm in the Andamans placed an order for the purchase of buffaloes from the Punjab.

According to the contract the price of the buffaloes would depend on the milk yield in seers.

At the time of payment, the cattle farm in Punjab did not agree because, according to them, the milk was to be reckoned in seer measures—the way we buy milk in Delhi, by volume, and not by weight and there was a long-drawn argument.

Chocolate-Coated

"My old mother was a leading exponent of the point of view that anything you enjoyed couldn't be good for you. She used to date the decline and fall of the British Empire from the time they introduced castor-oil tablets—coated in chocolate!"

—Sam Pollock.

LESSER TYRANNY

"I would rather the communism of the joint family than the communism of the sociological doctrinaire or the civil servant or the military dictator. There is less of it. And it is a good thing to root a society in the worship of life, rather than to blue-print it as a power-machine."

—J. Chinna Durai.

Got Taking Ways?

FROM a certain sum John Doe took away a third and put in its place $50. From the resulting sum he took away one-fourth and put $70 in its place. Then he had $130. What was his original sum?

Answer: It was forty-five dollars.

It's a Give and Take Mix-up

TWO glasses are of the same size and shape. One contains water and the other contains wine. Your host takes a spoon and transfers a spoonful of water from the water glass to the wine glass. Then he takes a spoonful of the mixture from the wine glass and puts it into the water glass. Question: Does he transfer more water to the wine glass or more wine to the water glass?

Answer: He transfers equal amounts!

MANY MONTHS

IN EACH of the following statements or phrases the name (or names) of a month has been omitted. Can you fill them in?

1. It's an adage: —— showers bring —— flowers.
2. A movie star noted for dramatic roles is Fredric ——.
3. A popular woman novelist was —— Sinclair.
4. There's a ——apple, a ——bug, an —— personage and an —— brown ale.
5. A popular tune of yesteryear was "It's —— in ——."
6. A marriage in which there is a wide discrepancy in ages would be a ——-—— wedding.
7. The present government of Soviet Russia took power after the —— Revolution.
8. One of Alice's companions at the tea party behind the Looking Glass was the Mad —— Hare.

Answers: 1. April, May; 2. March; 3. March; 4. May, June, August; October; 5. May; 6. June, January; 8. May, December; 7. October; 8. March.

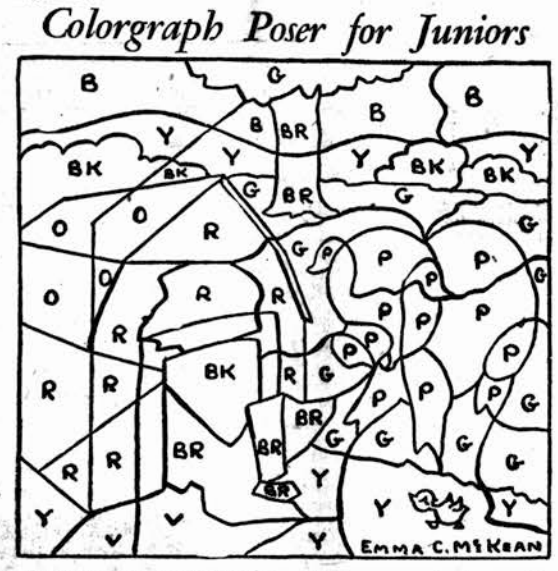
Caught in the Balance?

CONSIDER yourself the cat's meow if you solve this one. If you'll examine the illustrations at left and below, it is evident that four cats and three kittens weigh 37 pounds, while three cats and four kittens weigh 33 pounds. From these two pertinent facts it can be determined what either a cat or a kitten weighs.

How quickly can you figure out the respective weights? (Each of the cats weighs exactly the same, of course; likewise, the kittens.) Time limit: five minutes.

Answer: The scale at left has one more cat and one less kitten than the other scale and the difference is four pounds. So the difference between a cat and a kitten is four pounds. Suppose all the kittens in the two pictures were placed on the first scale. It would then require seven kittens and 16 pounds to balance the 37 pounds. Now cancel off 16 pounds from both sides and we have seven kittens balancing with a cat. Therefore a cat weighs three pounds. shows us a kitten weighs three plus four or seven pounds.

Colorgraph Poser for Juniors



TO BRING forth a surprise picture from these jumbled lines, use colored pencils or crayons to fill in all of the spaces according to these color indicators: B, Blue; Bk, Black; Br, Brown; G, Green; O, Orange; R, Red; Y, Yellow; V, Violet; P, Pink.

You can have additional fun with this diagram by cutting it up into six or eight pieces and using it for a jigsaw puzzle.

Throws of Agony?

IN THE course of an intercollegiate track meet, the hammer, discus, 56-pound weight, javelin and 16-pound shotput are all thrown.

You are asked to mention in relative order which can be expected to travel the greatest distance.

Answers: Javelin, hammer, discus, 16 pound shot and 56 pound weight.

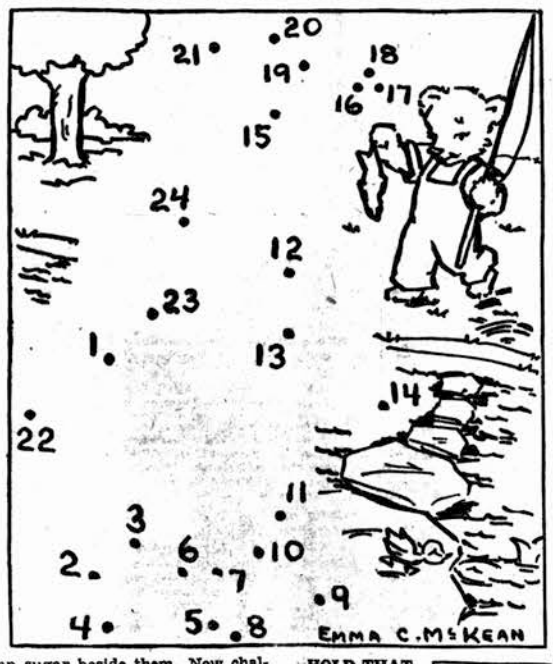
Hold That Line!

CAN you duplicate the figure above with one continuous motion of your pencil? Let's see. These are the rules:

1. Lines are not to be crossed.
2. Lines are not to be retraced.
3. Corners may touch.
4. You may begin anywhere.

A solution is shown elsewhere.

ONE FISHERMAN TO ANOTHER



"LOOK what I caught," says Bunky Bear proudly, but to whom is he speaking? Here's a hint: It's another fisherman.

To restore the missing figure, draw connecting lines from dot to dot, beginning at dot 1, then drawing to 2, 3, 4, etc. Finish drawing at dot 24.

Afterwards, you may wish to color Bunky and his friend, and the scenery and brook as well.

Ten Bitter Lumps?

WHEN the coffee cups and sugar are passed at the buffet supper, ask to use three cups before they are filled. Leave them up on the table with a bowl of lump sugar beside them. Now challenge anybody to distribute 10 lumps of sugar in the cups so that there is an odd number of lumps in every cup.

Solution: Place 7 lumps in the first cup, two in the second, one in the third. Then place the second cup inside the third. It is evident that if a cup contains another cup it also contains the contents of that cup.

HOLD THAT LINE! SOLUTION

You may have discovered some other answer or a variation of this.

Fun Blocks

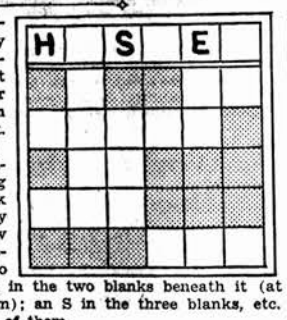
CERTAIN letters of key words in the diagrams at right are provided for use as clues in finding the rest. Here's how:

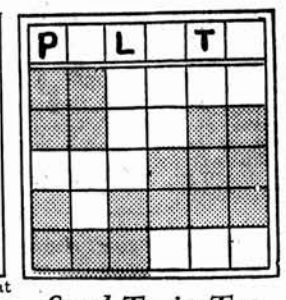
Copy the letters now showing in the blank spaces directly below them, row for row, respectively. That is to say, place an H in the two blanks beneath it (at top, left, diagram); an S in the three blanks, etc. Do this with all of them.

Now, using these letters in the lower blanks and guessing at missing letters, try to form short words in which the same letters will apply.

When the correct letters of the key words are found, shorter words found therein will be in evidence throughout the diagram.

In some cases, more than one answer is possible. Perhaps you can find one here.





Answers: The words Easter and palate meet requirements of respective diagrams.

Speed Train Test

FROM Eden to Valhalla is 60 miles exactly. A train traveling at uniform speed between the two stations lost time on the journey and arrived at Eden five minutes late. Had it been traveling 50 m.p.h., it would have been 17 minutes late. What, in fact, was its speed?

Answer: Sixty miles an hour.

U.N. Coins Disarm Code

The United Nations disarmament conference has a language of its own, including such words and phrases as cutoff, nuclear club, atomry, fourth power, and playing the organ.

Here is a glossary of key words, what they mean and how they came about:

Cutoff: The first step toward halting production of hydrogen weapons. But the delegates don't simply say stop building bombs. You couldn't guarantee this unless the Soviet Union and the West could inventory each other's stockpile of fissionable materials — from which H-bombs are built. Neither side will permit this. But they do talk of permitting inspectors to check on how much fissionable material each is producing and how this new production is being used. If this arrangement is agreed to they could arrive at a point after which no more fissionable materials would be assigned to weapons use. This point would be the cutoff.

Nuclear club: Those nations which possess nuclear weapons. The only current members are the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union. Much of the disarmament negotiations turns on whether and how the nuclear club could be closed.

Fourth power: Any nation which might produce the hydrogen bomb and so become the fourth member of the nuclear club. Nobody knows whether there will be a fourth power or who it would be. Most speculation centres on France.

Atomry: Atomic weapons of all kinds, notably including atomic artillery. This is a British contribution and is used to differentiate quickly and generally between atomic and conventional weapons.

Playing the organ: What a delegate does when he feels he must talk but really has nothing to say. This is an American contribution.

TOGETHER WE STAND

"Some incorrigible pessimists will always ask, 'What is the good of Congresses?' The experience of P.E.N. is that Congresses are a great deal of use. They can and do bring people together, and when people are brought together they can and do talk out their disagreements. P.E.N. with the help of its Congresses has survived the war and its aftermath; this organisation has managed to re-knit broken friendships, to help the exiled, to restore ideals which had been overthrown and sustain those which are in danger of being crushed. I believe if one were to count only the individual friendships which had grown up between writers who have been brought together by P.E.N. over the years, the harvest would justify."

—Dr. C. V. Wedgwood, President of the English P.E.N. Centre.

Children's Own Corner

The camel, which is called the 'Ship of the Desert,' is said to be the cheapest beast of burden.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

"MOTHS and their caterpillars make excellent material to study in the field and have contributed greatly to our knowledge of how evolution works," said Dr. Bernard Kettlewell, a distinguished entomologist now working at the Genetics Laboratory at Oxford University, speaking in the BBC programme "The Naturalist," and he went on to give examples from a study of industrial melanism (blackness) in moths on which he is now engaged, which has shown that in the last hundred years more than 70 species in Britain have changed in colour from light to black.

An all-Britain survey of the Peppered Moth in its black form revealed, Dr. Kettlewell said, that there was a correlation between industrial areas and the high proportion of black forms.

The extreme south-west of England and the north of Scotland were about the only places where no melanics, or black forms occurred. But it was a surprising discovery to find that nowhere down the east coast of England did the percentage of black forms drop below 70 per cent, even right out to the coast, several miles away from industrial areas.

There could be no doubt that this was due to the indirect effects of air pollution, for the wind generally blew from the south-west (that is, from London and other cities) and carried smoke for great distances. This was responsible for changes in the natural background.

Lichens and algae on trees and rocks were killed by it and subsequently the bare trunks became darkened as rain washed down through the foliage of the trees.

Under these conditions black moths were at a great camouflage advantage over the original light ones, and recent experiments had shown that they had far greater chances of survival.

Marked moths of the black and light forms had been released in the industrial area of Birmingham, where 90 per cent of the Peppered Moths are black, and twice as many of the marked black moths were recaptured as of the light.

The experiment was repeated in the West Country where 100 per cent of the Peppered Moth population is light, and this showed a complete reversal of the situation, double the number of the light forms being recaptured.

There could be no doubt, therefore, Dr. Kettlewell said, that the black forms had advantages in the industrial areas affected by air pollution, and the light in unpolluted England, where lichens abounded in the woods.

DAY-FLYING MOTHS

Most day flying moths were not influenced in the same way, said Walter Murray another entomologist and naturalist, but same species were. He had recently been working with Dr. Kettlewell on the Oak Eggar moth in its black form found near the large industrial city of Leeds in Yorkshire.

Five per cent of the Oak Eggar population on the moors outside the city was black and there were other differences in behaviour and physiology between blacks and the normal form with its broad yellow band.

For example, the caterpillars of the black form fed much more slowly. But, although by quick feeding the light forms avoided the dirtier leaves found later in the autumn, there was considerable evidence that the blacks were hardier and tended to survive at a higher rate. After spending many days in a hide on a moor Murray had no doubt that the black Oak Eggar had great advantage in terms of camouflage over the light form; in fact it was surprising, in view of the number of seagulls that were eating Oak Eggars, that any of the light form could survive.

"There's no doubt," concluded Maxwell Knight, the chairman of the programme, "that we have been shown how the evolution of the black form of certain moths is at present taking place, and that this phenomenon has happened at a faster rate than anything previously known.

This, together with all the other fascinating features they present, proves that moths and their behaviour can help us a great deal in our future knowledge of other living things."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Have you joined this premier All-India Children's Association or not yet?

Please send for its particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a six naye Paise (one Anna) stamp for postage.

Dada will be pleased to hear from you and to know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

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SPORT CHRONICLE

Hyderabad Police Move Into Rovers Semi-Final

Hyderabad Police 2, Mohan Bagan 1

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A CAPACITY crowd, in gruelling heat under an overcast sky, watched Hyderabad Police qualify for the semi-final round of the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, at the Cooperage, this evening, beating Mohan Bagan by an odd goal in three, all the goals being scored in the first half.

Mohan Bagan, specially in the latter half, played a superb game, but they had no luck.

Now the winners will have to wait for the outcome of the second round between the Caltex and the East Bengal Club tomorrow, after which the winners of this tie will meet the Indian Navy in the quarter-final round. early next week.

Play started on a tense note, and ere two minutes were out, both sides missed a chance each. first the Calcutta boys. and then the Hyderabadis.

Fortune fluctuated, but all said and done, Mohan Bagan got on top and in the 12th minute, centre-forward K. Paul, off left-half Nandy's pass, sent the ball over the bars.

Again a minute later, Bagan's Paul, headed the ball over the bar, off a flag-kick.

BUT. IN THE 15TH MINUTE, IT WAS THE POLICEMEN, WHO TOOK THE LEAD. THEIR LEFT-HALF NOOR HEADING THE BALL IN, ALSO OFF A CORNER-KICK.

Getting into aheir stride, Hyderabadis tied Bagan up in knots, and exerted full pressure only to find Bagan's inside-left Goswami break through, in the 23rd minute and nearing the 'D'. Goswami passed to Paul. who equalised.

Seven minutes later. Policemen's centre-forward Saleh's fine try, was fisted out by Mohan Bagan's goalkeeper Chatterjee.

But, a minute later, the Hyderabadis struck again outside right Moin winged to outside-left Yusuf, who made no mistake.

In the 32nd minute, Bagan's outside-right Bannerjee from 30 yards out kicked; the ball pierced through the meshing on the right and entered the goal of course this goal was disallowed.

So, at half time, the Police were leading by an odd goal in three.

On resumption, both sides got down to earnest work, and in a few minutes, the Calcutta boys went all out for the second equaliser, and in the fifth minute missed a sitter, Bannerjee winged to Goswami, who kicked wide.

A Ding-dong battle went on, and fortunes swung from end to end to see Policemen's Zulfikar, in the seventh minute, off Saleh's pass. kick over the bars.

In the 13th minute, 'dame fortune' now favouring the Bagans, saw Goswami, off Nandy's forward pass, miss the goal by mere inches.

Seven minutes later, Bagan were out of luck. Inside-right Chaudhry passed to outside left Dutta, who passed to Paul, who saw the ball go out by inches.

In the 23rd minute, Hyderabad's Saleh, off a break-through kicked right in Calcutta's custodian, Chatterjee's waiting hands.

Thus. the battle raged on, now the Police getting a word in, now the Bagans, and in the 27th minute, Bagan's Paul, off Nandy's centre, kicked wide.

But, the Bagans carried on till the final minute, having better wind and stamina than the Hyderabadis, who were now completely dead beat, but element of luck was against the Bagans, and, they failed to get the second equaliser.

The teams were:

HYDERABAD POLICE: Nabi, Aziz, Lateef, Patrick, Kaleem, Noor. Moin, Laiq, Saleh, Zulfikar, Yusuf.

MOHAN BAGAN: S. Chatterjee, S. Guha. S. Manna, Kamplab, S. Sabadiary, Nandy, P. K. Bannerjee, T. Choudhary K. Paul, C. Goswami, S. Dutta.

Referee: A. K. Sinha.

Earlier, in the second division knock-out of the Bombay League, the Premier Automobiles got the better of the 40 Coast Battery, by all the three second half goals, the score being three-zero.

Centre-forward Peter (2 goals) and inside-left Puran (1 goal) shared the goals for the winners.

FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-40 p.m. Caltex S.C. vs. East Bengal Club (Rovers Cup).

SQUASH

C. C. I. Court:

6-00 p.m. M. L. Apte vs. D. G. Samant; V. V. Shanbhag vs. P. H. Brown; S. Chaudhuri vs. Sharanbir Singh; 6-30 p.m.: P. A. Hasker vs. Servi Singh, Cadet Handa vs. P. F. Khambatta, J. Scott vs. D. F. Pandole (W. I. Championships)

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Bombay-Poona Cycle Race

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay State Cycling Association will be holding its seventh annual Cycle Road Championship from Bombay to Poona for the Kaikobad Byramji Bookbinder's Challenge Trophy on Sunday, December 8, starting from Sion Road at 6-30 a.m.

This year the Asssociation is expecting a record number of ntries and the race is expected to be one of the most keenly contested and gruelling.

Later year the event was won by a young Collegian Surya Kumar Das in the record timing of 5 hours, 51 minutes and 46 seconds.

The entries close on Tuesday, December 3 and will be accepted by the joint honorary secretaries, Jimmy N. Malbarwalla or Piloo R. Sarkari of the Association, at its office at 14-A, Jamal Mansion, Sleater Road, Bombay 7, together with entry fee of Rs. 2 per competitor.

The selection of the cycling team of the Bombay State, for the second Annual Cycling Championships of India, of the Cycling Federation of India to be organised by the Mysore State Cyclists Association at Bangalore, in February 1958, the exact dates to be announced later, will be made strictly according to the results of this championship and Track Championships to be held on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, January 3, 4, 5, at the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium.

Moonlight Swimming

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Justice N. A. Mody inaugurated the Moonlight Swimming Programme of the National Sports Club of India at the Swimming Pool of the Club at Worli, on Thursday, before a large and distinguished gathering with the first water polo match played at the pool.

Congratulating the secretary of the swimming pool, Mr. R. C. Rele, Justice Mody thanked the authorities of the pool for sustaining the enthusiasm of the members wit hinteresting events from time to time.

Earlier welcoming Mr. Justice Mody, Mr. Rele referred to the infancy of the swimming pool adn stated that it always looked for encouragement, advice and guidance from men of his eminence and position.

Soccer Team Returns To Moscow

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Soviet Army soccer team returned to Moscow today apparently undismayed at the 2-1 defeat in matches with English League sides

"We enjoyed a good time here," a team official said at London airport.

The Russians enjoyed a 4-1 victory over Chelsea in the third and final game, having been beaten 6-5 by West Bromwich Albion and 3-1 by Bolton. — NAFEN.

The Sebring 12 hour motor car race, which is an endurance test, was won by Juan Fangio (left) and Jean Behra. The two partners split the time in equal three hour shifts at the wheel.

Polly Umrigar Smashes Two Records In Police Cricket Final

Reserve Bank Of India (First Innings) : 127
Parsee Gymkhana (First Innings) : 448

CHRONICLE CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WHEN STUMPS WERE PULLED IN THE SECOND LAST DAY'S PLAY OF THE POLICE INVITATION CRICKET TOURNAMENT FINAL THIS EVENING, THE PARSEE GYMKHANA WERE REJOICING THAT THEIR FIRST-INNINGS LEAD OF 321 OVER THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA HAD ASSURED THEM OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP, THEIR FIRST IN THE 9-YEAR-OLD-HISTORY.

But their hero was Test captain Polly Umrigar who was responsible for smashing two records.

His 278 beat the previous best of 224 not out made last year against the C.C.I. and he becomes the only one to chalk up three centuries in a row in one season.

His previous figures were 126 not out vs. the Bombay Gymkhana and 108 vs. C.C.I.

At the crease for seven-and-half hours, Umrigar was supremely confident and, by swift and sure running, took full value for every stroke.

HIGHLIGHTS

That for the most part he was sedateness and circumspection personified is gauged by the following facts:

In his first fifty, made in 147 minutes he had not a single four; he made his next fifty in seventy minutes with a six on the sight-screen at the Pavilion off Jethanand and two fours; his third fifty occupied him eighty minutes and contained three additional fours; then in five minutes less he hit four boundaries to reach his two hundred.

Then he became dynamic and secured his next fifty only in thirty-five minutes with the aid of four fours. Altogether his 278 was made up of a six and fifteen strokes to the fence.

Umrigar found useful colleagues in Hoshang Dadachanji and Gustad Patel.

With the former he lifted the total from 83 to 197 for the third wicket and Patel helped the record-breaker to add 106 for the fifth wicket.

Mention must be made, however, that Umrigar was responsible for Dadachanji's run out when he was 60.

Umrigar drove Godbole hard along the ground to Mohd. Hussein at mid-off and ran to the other end even before Dadachanji was aware of the situation but he deserves the greatest praise for sacrificing his wicket for he was beaten by more than half the length of the pitch.

When the fourth wicket fell at 224, Umrigar was 109 and it resounds to his credit that he claimed 169 runs of the last 224 for six wickets.

He offered only one chance at 187 ,when in attempting a big hit to the Pavilion he was dropped by Ingle off Jethanand.

Mohd. Hussein missed four easy catches.

Up to a certain time, the Bankmen offered resistance but after the Parsee Gymkhana had stolen a big advantage, the players lost their usual zest and enthusiasm except for wicket-keeper, Rao, and Manohar Hardikar, both of whom were always on their toes until the last ball of the innings was bowled.

SCORE-BOARD

Reserve Bank of India (First Innings): 127.

PARSEE GYMKHANA (First Innings): M. M. Panday lbw Karnik 2, N. H. Colah c Bahutule b Jethanand 46, P. R. Umrigar b Hardikar 278, H. M. Dadachanji run out 60, B. R. Irani lbw Karnik 1, Gustad Patel c Kamat b Hardikar 34, N. K. Tantra c Kamat b Jethanand 0, D. B. Satha b Hardikar 5, F. M. Engineer st Rao b Hardikar 1, B. N. Karbhari c Rao b Hardikar 3, B. J. Gowadia not out, 5, Extras 13, Total 448.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 10 (Panday); 2 for 83 (Colah); 3 for 197 (Dadachanji); 4 for 224 (Irani); 5 for 330 (Patel); 6 for 336 (Tantra); 7 for 369 (Satha); 8 for 377 (Engineer); 9 for 423 (Karbhari) 10 for 448 (Umrigar).

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. M. Karnik 38-11-66-2; S. R. Kadlay 11-3-15-0; M. S. Hardikar 5.2-3-127-5; G. Jethanand 42-2-165-2; M. W. Godbole 16-2-39-0; R. G. Bhadbade 7-1-23-0.

UMPIRES: J. R. Patel and R. S. Mahajan.

OpenSeaRace On Dec. 8

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The annual long distance open sea race from Sunk Rock to Gateway of India, for the Samy Mukadam Trophy, will be held on Sunday, December 8 at 6-45 a.m.

Those desirous of entering into the above race, are requested to send in their entries with an entry fee of Rs. 5 for each person to Mr. K. F. Golwalla, honorary secretary, Bombay State Aquatic Association, c/o Victoria Swimming Bath, Back Bay, Fort, Bombay-1, on or before November 28.

The competitors are requested to be present at the Gateway of India exactly at 6-30 a.m. on the day of the race.

Any other particulars pertaining to the race can be had from the honorary secretary.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bharat Sevak Samaj Cup Junior League Practice Football Tournament, sponsored by the Fort and Colaba Group of the Samaj, is having its final at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday, November 10, at the Oval Maidan, and the teams will be Bharat Sevak Samaj XI vs. Gini Sports Club XI.

Mr. S. L. Silam, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and convener of Bombay Pradesh Bharat Sevak Samaj, will preside and give away the trophies.

TWIST'S XI BEAT GYMKHANA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THANKS, in the main, to a quick fifty by B. W. Malcolm. H. A. Twist's gained a two-wicket success over the Bombay Gymkhana President's XI almost on the call of time in the half-day festival match at the Bombay Gymkhana, today.

The only regret to the spectators was that Vijay Merchant did not represent the winners' team as generally expected.

For the President's XI, Joe Birtwistle was top scorer with 39 out of 153, his hit out of the ground off Pugh being the result of exquisite timing.

Twist played a good part in the final success. After claiming two wickets for 17, he went on to make a sound 23.

The brief scores were:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA PRESIDENT'S XI 153 (J. Birtwistle 39, D. N. Chalmeds 31, W. R. Gaunt 21 J. C. Mehra 3 for 19, B. W. Malcolm 3 for 26, H. A. Twist 2 for 17) lost to H. A. TWIST'S XI 159 for 8 (B. W. Malcolm 51, H. A. Twist 23, H. Allison 3 for 12, P. C. Eldridge 2 for 17).

Lewis Pair Enter Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tame and one-sided matches were witnessed in the penultimate round in the Suburban Badminton Tournament at the Bandra Gymkhana, this evening.

George Lewis and Mrs. Lewis entered the final of mixed doubles accounting for P. Karani and Mohini Panjabi in straight games, the final scores were 15-1, 15-7. They meet Anant Kalyanpurkar and Roshan Dastur in the final.

A. I. Shaikh and Bawne Rego gave a sparkling display while beating J. D. Kamath and Patgoankar in the semi-final of men's doubles. They conceded a total of nine points in two games before they made the final grade. Shaik and Rego meet Kalyanpurkar and Tilak Mehra in the final.

K. Durham Is In Top Form

BOMBAY, Saturday.

K. G. Durham 130, showing excellent form, beat Charlie Ray 90 by 250 to 157 points to enter the semi-final round of the Parsi Gymkhana Billiards Handicap Tournament for the Boman Bisney Memorial Trophy this evening at the club table. The winner meets H. T. Kotwal.

Durham's breaks were of 54, 22, 35, 24, 36, 29, 20, 49, 27 (unfinished), while Ray made breaks of 20, 41 and 25.

In the other match H. N. Kanga 20 beat S. A. Kera 20 by 250 to 136 points to enter the semi-final also.

Kanga's score included breaks of 27 and 25.

Delhi United Trounced

NEW DELHI, November 9.

Vijay Cantonment Dehra Dun. trounced Delhi United by five goals to nil in the Delhi Cloth Mills Football tournament here today. The winners now meet M.E.G., Bangalore in the second round.

Mysore Score 214 In Junior Cricket

HYDERABAD, Nov 9.

The Mysore State Association made 214 on the first day of the Inter-Association Junior Cricket Tournament for Ramachander Rao Memorial Trophy here today.

The Hyderabad Cricket Association scored ten for no loss at the end of the first day's play.—UPI.

CANNY SCOT SHOULD EASILY PICK RUIA CUP

CHRONICLE RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

SIX colts and an equal number of fillies have accepted for the Ramniwas Ramnarain Ruia Gold Cup the feature on Sunday for the second day of winter races.

The middle distance race is easy picking for Canny Scot who raced meritoriously at Calcutta and Bangalore. For the next place Grand Slam is proposed and Shyam Sunder should not miss the board.

The wonder mare from the South, Lady X who found one better in Polish Lancer at the opening day's races should make amends tomorrow in the C. D. Dady Memorial Cup the side attraction in the card.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Naval Honey who went down fighting also at last Sunday's races is likely to win the C. H. Malone Plate and Nautilus has excellent chance in the Purandhar Plate.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

1 — 3-00 p.m.

THE KUNIGAL PLATE—1 Mile.

GAY LORDLING (——)	9	0
MARUTI (——)	9	0
ARUNODAY (Ganpat S.)	8	13
INDIAN LORE (R. Shinde)	8	13
STEALER (B. Khade)	8	13
STAR OF ABU (Dinkar)	8	11
SABRHEA (——)	8	9
WALL OF DEFENCE (D'Monte)	8	8
QUEEN OF DIAMONDS (——)	8	0
QURAISHA (Deshmukh)	7	12
GIPSY FLOWER (Sk. Mahomed)	7	8
NECK TIE (——)	7	0

★

2 — 3-30 p.m.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE—1 M.

TIZIANO (Evans)	9	0
NAUTILUS (Janardhan)	8	12
AMIRA (——)	8	9
SENSE OF HUMOUR (Damodar)	8	4
PLAY SAFE (Rajoo)	7	12
HIS LORDSHIP (S. Chavan)	8	4
MAGIC CARPET (Kasbekar)	8	3
VENDETTA II (Ganpat S.)	8	3
STYMIE (Foley)	8	0
ISOTOPE (Swinburn)	7	10
WELSH WAY (R. Shinde)	7	9
BUSHER (Vakil)	7	9
THE EGYPTIAN (Shiba)	7	7
TAJKISRA (——)	7	7
LIMIT & LIMIT (J. Bhosle)	7	5

★

3 — 4-00 p.m.

THE C. D. DADY MEMORIAL CUP—6 Furs.

LADY X (Dixon)	9	4
LONGSHANKS (Kheem Singh)	9	2
RITA O'HARA (Swinburn)	8	10
ROCCAMARE (Eldin)	8	1
ABU NAVASS (Foley)	7	10
TWO ROYALS (Rajoo)	7	10
RAMILLIES (W. Bell)	7	7

★

4 — 4-30 p.m.

THE C. H. MALONE PLATE—7 F.

MATOMBO (Gangaram)	9	4
BUSKIN (Kasbekar)	9	2
LITTLE PRINCESS . (——)	9	1
LING MALA (W. Bell)	9	0
TARSUS (Ghauskhan)	8	12
HUMEARA (Foley)	8	1
NAVAL HONEY (S. Chavan)	8	10
TUDOR BLUE (Damodar)	8	7
TUTU (Evans)	8	9
LA JABAB (——)	8	8
NAPOLI (P. Khade)	8	0
BELARCO (Ahmed Khan)	7	9
ARCTIC KNIGHT (Rajoo)	7	7
GOLDEN SPOT (——)	7	6
BRILLIANT MUSIC (Jagdesh)	7	4
BEWARE (Shivaji)	7	4

★

5 — 5-00 p.m.

THE RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN RUIA GOLD CUP.—1 Mile

CANNY SCOT (Jagdesh)	9	7
DEVYANI (Evans)	9	2
GRAND SLAM (Shiba)	8	9
ROOP KALASH (Kheem Singh)	8	4
WALA SHIKOH (Kasbekar)	7	12
RIVULETTE (Damodar)	7	12
GLENAM (Swinburn)	7	11
BRILLIANT (Eldin)	7	11
SHYAM SUNDER (P. Khade)	7	11
GAZELLE (Foley)	7	10
DAY'S BEST (W. Bell)	7	6
BLUE LIGHTNING (——)	7	1

★

6 — 5-30 p.m.

THE MEERUT PLATE.—7 Furs.

ROMMEL (P. Khade)	9	5
AMBITION (R. Bhosle)	8	12
LA RONDE (Deshmukh)	8	11
OCEAN PRINCE (Evans)	8	8
CERTAINTY II (Kheem Singh)	8	8
FILMOLEEN (Mohd. Yusuf)	8	5
WILD FIRE (——)	8	2
THE DIAMOND (Ahmed Khan)	7	9
CORONATION (Rajoo)	7	9
VIR SHAHENSHAH (Shiba)	7	8
NO ARGUMENT (Sawal)	7	5

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's SELECTIONS

Race	Win	Next Best
1.	Indiar Lore	Maruti, if ab. Star of Abu
2.	Nautilus if ab. Play Safe	Isotope
3.	Lady X	Roccamare
4.	Naval Honey	Arctic Knight
5.	Canny Scot	Grand Slam
6.	Rommel	Commodore, if ab. La Ronde

CHOICE TREBLE

Lady X — Naval Honey — Canny Scot

Flukes

Tajkisra — Coronation

COMMODORE (——) .. 7 5
CHEERFUL (——) .. 7 5
PALIKA (Dixon) .. 7 3

HoldersWin Easily

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE last four stage was reached as a result of the matches played in the State Basketball Championship at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House ground, this evening. Both the matches were keenly contested though fancied teams. National Electrical Industries, holders and Nagpada Neighbourhood House 'A', last year's runners-up won.

In the first match of the evening, N. N. House beat Mustan 'B' by 52 points to 27 trailing 17-19 at half time.

In the other match of the evening, National Electrical Industries holders, accounted for Matunga Athletic Club by 62 points to 41 leading by a point at half time (24-23).

Incidentally, Olympic footballer Narayan completed 100 points in three outings. He scored 52 points in the first match, 44 in the second and this evening 15 to pass hundred mark and a total of 111 to his credit.

Antonio D'Souza High School trounced Modern Past High School to the tune of 87 points to 39 in the semi-final of Schools Championship at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House ground, this evening. The winners meet Anjuman-I-Islam High School in the final on November 13, the concluding day of the championship.

Durga Mata Seva Mandal won the Balvir Kreeda Mandal Open Hututu Tournament on Wednesday. Picture at left shows Mr. Vijay Merchant who presided, being introduced to the team, and at right, is a group of the winning side.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM FOR ASIAN GAMES LIKELY NEXT YEAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the Indian Hockey Federation, which was attended by all, but two of the controlling body's 21 constituents, deliberated for four hours. here, today, over the question of revising the boundaries of the affiliated associations.

The meeting presided over by Mr. Naval Tata, the I.H.F. president, finally decided to let 'status quo' prevail and a few very minor, insignificant changes were made with the mutual consent of the associations affected.

These changes Mr. Dayakishen, the honorary secretary of the federation, disclosed, would not alter the playing strength of any of the sides participating in the National Championship.

India will vie for the inaugural hockey title at the Asian Games, to be held in Tokyo, in August 1958. Prior to participation at Tokyo, a team in the colours of the Indian Hockey Federation will tour the country with a view to whipping up interest for the game.

The touring team will be selected after a training camp. the venue of which has yet to be fixed, and the side to bear India's standard at the Tokyo Games will be selected at the end of the tour.

The I.H.F. team's tour of India will commence sometime in April, Mr. Dayakishen stated.

THE 1958 NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WAS ALLOTTED TO THE ORISSA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION, AND DELHI WAS MADE THE ALTERNATIVE VENUE IN CASE ORISSA WERE UNABLE TO STAGE THE TOURNAMENT.

The 1957 Schools' National Championship will be held by the Kerala Association, the venue being left to the host association's choice.

Madras has been given the option of running the 1958 schools' Championship.—UPI.

SURI BEATS JHAVERI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A start was made in the Western India Squash Rackets Championship at the C.C.I. courts when four match in men's singles was down for decision, this evening.

The results were:

S. S. Suri beat R. B. Jhaveri 9-4, 10-8, 9-6; D. F. Pandole beat J. Scott 9-11, 9-3, 9-3; S. Mokan w.o. S. Malhotra; Mahinder Singh beat Promod Nayar 10-9, 9-2, 9-2.

World Swim Record Bid

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The B.P.T. General Workers' Union have sponsored J. N. Mhatre, a Stoker working under the Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust, for cross Channel swimming from Rewas to Gateway of India, a distance of 22 miles on November 15. Mhatre, will take to water at Rewas at 7 a.m. on that day, and is expected to reach Gateway of India in 5 hours.

Mhatre, has to his credit a record of swimming from Uran to the Gateway, a distance of 9 miles successfully. If he is successful in his present attempt he will establish a world record.

Dramatic Melbourne Cup Finish

MELBOURNE (Victoria): November 9.

Straight Draw dramatically won the 1957 Melbourne Cup at Flemington Racecourse, on November 5.

He beat Prince Darius by a short neck, with Pandie Sun two and a half lengths away in third place.

The two glamour horses of the event, Redcraze and Syntax were a big let-down to their supporters.

They finished well back in the field.

Straight Draw finished at 13/2. Prince Darius at 12/1 and Pandie Sun at 7/1.

The win was a great triumph for jockey Noel McGrowdie. He had previously won every major race in Australia except the Melbourne Cup.

SPORTQUIZ Answers

(Quiz appears on Page 14)

1. F. E. Woolley with 913 catches.
2. Three times.
3. D. C. S. Compton with 18, in 1947. His aggregate for the season was 3,816, also a record.
4. 175 yards from hit to pitch, by the Rev. W. Fellows, while at practice on the Christchurch ground at Oxford, in 1856.
5. Yes, but not for any Indian side. M. S. Duleepsinhji scored 333 runs for Sussex vs. Northamptonshire at Home in 1930.
6. Yes. B. Sutcliffe and D. D. Taylor, for Auckland vs. Canterbury in 1948-49, scored for the first wicket 220 in the first innings and 286 in the second innings.